The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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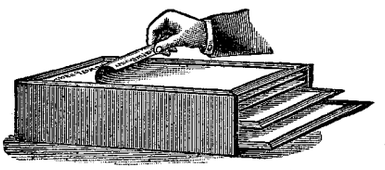

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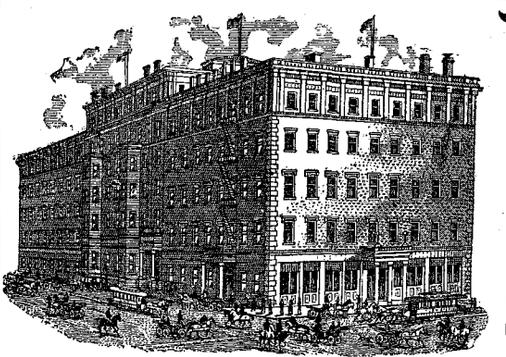

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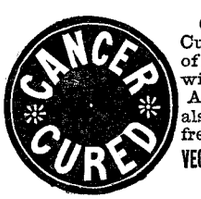

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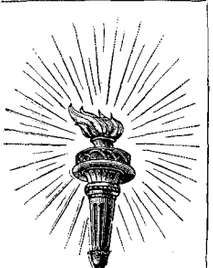

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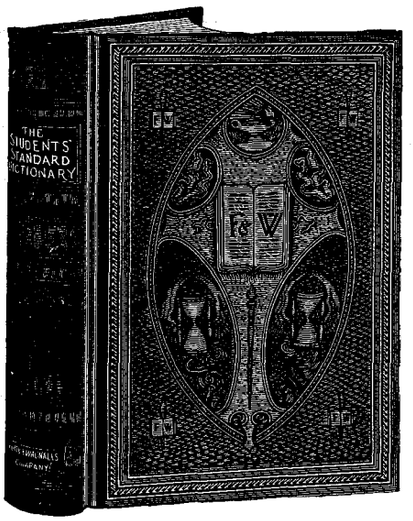

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN AND CUBA.

PENDING a formal report by our Naval Board of Inquiry concerning the loss of the *Maine*, newspaper discussion of the relations between the United States, Spain, and Cuba covers a multitude of phases. The consequences of a report exonerating the officers and men of the *Maine* from blame for its destruction and at the same time attributing the disaster to outside agencies operated by persons unknown, are most discussed. In the absence of any official declarations, absolutely conflicting reports regarding the plans of the Administration find their way into the public prints. The personal opinion, casually expressed by Secretary Long of the Navy Department, to the effect that the element of Spanish official responsibility for the *Maine* explosion might be considered eliminated, was exploited, condemned, or considered equivalent to an official declaration for the Administration, according to the point of view. A large portion of the press of the country takes the position that circumstances place upon Spain the burden of proving herself innocent of complicity, or lack of diligence. On the other hand, the difficulty of ever fixing responsibility is dwelt upon. With a report from our Board of Inquiry exonerating our own men and with a report from the Spanish Board of Inquiry exonerating Spain, the employment of a third nation as arbitrator is prophesied. Arbitration in any form might be expected to reduce the matter to a question of indemnity. Concerning diplomacy and indemnity, war and reparation, and intervention in Cuba regardless of considerations other than humanity, all shades of opinion are expressed. Some representative utterances are appended:

Indemnity Versus War.—"Let us suppose, then, for the sake of argument, that the *Maine* will be adjudged to have been blown up by some person or persons unknown. In that event, Spain must be regarded, not certainly as an accomplice, but as chargeable, at worst, with contributory negligence. Assuredly our practise in such cases is not to declare war forthwith, but to put forward a demand for an indemnity. Such was the course pursued by President Benjamin Harrison, when sailors from an American war-ship were attacked in the streets of Valparaiso. Even where the responsibility of a foreign government for an act of aggression was direct and unmistakable, we have refrained from a precipitate resort to hostilities. In the case of the *Virginius*, it was a Spanish man-of-war which captured on the high seas a vessel flying the American flag and took her into the port of Santiago de Cuba, where a large number of her crew and passengers, including many American citizens, were summarily shot. It was afterward alleged, indeed, that the papers of the *Virginius* were fictitious, but, of course, the Spanish war-ship was not justified in deciding arbitrarily that this was the case. The point to which we would draw attention is that this was an example, not of contributory negligence and of constructive responsibility, but of positive and flagrant guilt, the Spanish war-ship being the official agent of the Madrid Government. Nevertheless, we did not go to war about the *Virginius*, but, after negotiations had been prolonged about two years, accepted an apology from Spain, together with the return of the captured vessel and a small pecuniary indemnity.

"This was not the only memorable instance, when we have accepted an indemnity in place of making war. During the first decade of this century, when the United States and Great Britain were at peace, the captain of a British frigate insisted upon searching the American frigate *Chesapeake* on the ground that certain British subjects were among the latter's seamen. The demand being repelled, the British frigate fired on the American, which was entirely unprepared, and kept on firing until a great loss of life was incurred on the defenseless vessel, and the Stars and Stripes were pulled down. If ever an immediate outbreak of hostilities were justified by public wrong, unquestionably it would have been justified by the treatment of the *Chesapeake*. Nevertheless, our Government did not resort to war, but bore the outrage with meekness, as it did many other injuries and insults received from England in the years preceding 1812.

"But few Americans will desire their Government to bear again what it bore from England in the case of the *Chesapeake*, nor are there many, we imagine, who regard with complacency the outcome of the *Virginius* affair. We have mentioned those incidents, because in them the responsibility of a foreign government for the wrong experienced was direct, gross, and undeniable. Of a different kind and weight in the ethical scale, and in the forum of international law, is the responsibility imposed by contributory negligence, the only kind of responsibility which could attach to Spain, should the Court of Inquiry fail to connect the destruction of our battle-ship with the Spanish authorities at Havana."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

Spain Must be Held to Account.—"Spain is responsible even for the acts of the insurgents, so long as it does not recognize them as belligerents. All American property destroyed thus far by either side in Cuba must be paid for by Spain.

"It is the duty of a nation to protect life and property. If lawlessness prevails, such as is the case in Cuba now, the Government is technically remiss and stands accountable for damages. Even if the *Maine* explosion was due to the accidental discharge of Spanish submarine mines, Spain is to blame for placing our war-ship in so dangerous a position. This point has been insisted upon in every case where neutral vessels have had occasion to visit harbors so fortified. The responsibility has never been denied.

"The responsibility alluded to is, of course, civil rather than criminal. If the *Maine* explosion is shown to be of external origin, Spain becomes subject to a claim for heavy damages, and refusal to pay is a ground for war. But it is not settled that this is the limit of our action. Of course, if Spain were a really

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friendly nation we should neither desire nor be justified in holding it criminally responsible.

"But Spain is only nominally a friendly nation. Its people have howled continually for war. Its leading men have encouraged the popular clamor. Threats have been openly made against us and our war-ship. Therefore, we can not be blamed for suspecting that, if our war-ship was destroyed from without, the action was an outrage, inspired, directly or indirectly, by the enraged Spanish nation.

"Certainly we will do exactly what we think fitting. If international law has no precedent for our course, we will make a precedent. We are not so much intent upon observing international etiquette as in standing up for the rights, the interests, and the honor of America. When the facts transpire, we shall form and act upon our own idea of Spain's responsibility for the terrible catastrophe."—*The Times (Dem.), Kansas City.*

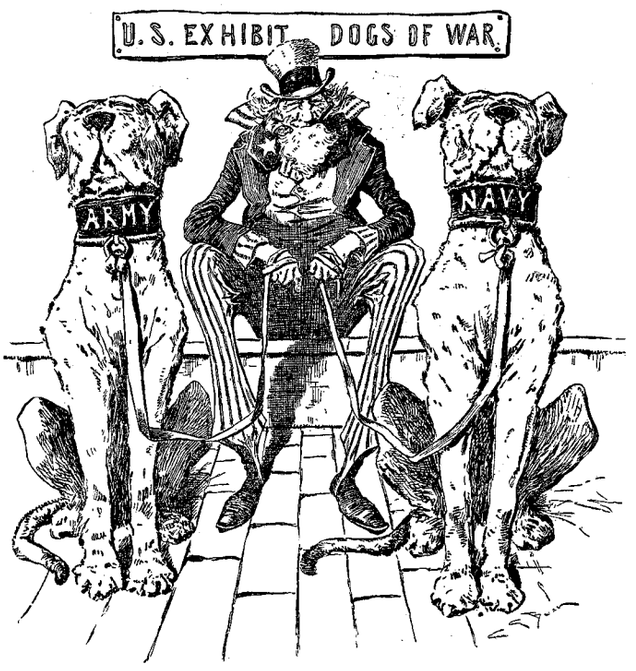
International Law and Higher Law.—"Perhaps it may turn out that there is no precedent exactly covering the case of the *Maine*. Certainly we do not now remember, nor have any of our contemporaries recalled, a previous instance of the blowing up of a warship, under such peculiar circumstances, in a friendly harbor. If no precedent is found, the general principles of the law of nations must be applied to the novel facts.

"There is royal authority for it that 'nice customs curtsy to great kings.' International law does not always enforce itself with the silent, constant, irresistible force of the law of gravitation, for instance. It has been known to 'curtsy.' In the present case it is one of our war-ships that is lying, a charred wreck, in a Spanish harbor. Suppose a German war-ship had come to such an end in a French harbor, or a French war-ship in a German harbor. Is it quite certain that the subsequent proceedings would have been regulated by the letter of the law of nations as construed by Mr. Edmunds [demand limited to Spanish effort to punish individual criminals; indemnity in case of failure to hunt them down] and Mr. Lincoln?

"But the United States of America should steer by nobler beacons than the inconsistencies and violent wrongdoings of the older nations. We are the countrymen of George Washington. It is our duty and privilege, as it should be our care and our pride, to set the world an example of reasonableness, of magnanimity, of self-control, of conformity to that immutable law of right which is older than international law and underlies it."—*The Courant (Rep.), Hartford.*

"Shall One Crime Shield Another?"—"Secretary Long, the only man in the Navy Department who is allowed the privilege of talking, has intimated that the element of Spanish responsibility has been eliminated from the incident of the disaster to the *Maine*. He explains that this expression is based entirely upon his personal judgment, and not upon any evidence or information in his possession. In other words, he has been doing just what the 'conservatives' have falsely attributed to the 'sensational press.'

"But the fact that the high-minded and patriotic stock market has received Mr. Long's casual remark with enthusiasm suggests a question of serious importance. Is it possible for the consequences of one crime, open, notorious, and inexcusable, to be evaded by the commission of another crime, less easily fastened upon the perpetrators? It is certain that if the *Maine* had not been destroyed intervention in Cuba would have been before now an accomplished fact. The evidence concerning the failure of autonomy and the sufferings of the reconcentrados would have been sent to Congress nearly two weeks ago, and after that action could not have been delayed. The appalling truth about the condition of Cuba was about to be made officially known on the very day on which the *Maine* was blown up. That catastrophe has delayed the transmission of the reports until now, and may delay it indefinitely. Thus Spain has actually profited by the wreck of our ship and the assassination of our sailors. She has gained a forbearance from us that she would not have had without it. . . . If Spanish rule in Cuba was intolerable while the sailors of the *Maine* were alive and their ship afloat, it has not been made more righteous by the destruction of the vessel and the death of the crew. And whether the wreck was accidental or designed, the American people will demand that Spain shall not profit by it."—*The Journal (Dem.), New York.*



UNCLE SAM: "Speaking of dog shows."—*The World, New York.*

Money Can Not Pay for Iniquity.—"President McKinley's ultimatum to the Spanish Government should demand the independence of Cuba, without regard to its effect on Spanish finances or on the pride of the Spanish people.

"No money can pay for the blowing up of the *Maine* by Spaniards. The only expiation will be the withdrawal of Spain from this side of the Atlantic. The United States should have interfered long ago to secure the freedom of Cuba. The destruction of the *Maine* and the murder of its crew, heaped on top of the other Spanish iniquities, makes the thought of 'closing the incident' through the payment of a sum of money unspeakably mean, weak, and contemptible.

"If the *Maine* disaster will not compel the American Government to take strong measures, there is nothing that Spain can do that will. We should deserve the sneers with which the Spaniard now speaks the name 'American'; we should deserve to be derided and despised as we are now derided and despised by the rabble of Madrid, if we forgive the vulture-torn bodies of Havana Bay in return for a few millions of dirty dollars.

"If the destruction of the *Maine* is not an act of war, what is an act of war? . . . If President McKinley fails at this juncture to uphold American honor and vindicate American power, he will deserve the most profound contempt, and when the American people have a chance at the ballot-box they will bury him and his cowardly partizans as no politicians were ever before buried during the history of this country."—*The News (Pop.), Denver.*

The War-Cries of Jingoism.—"With a grand parade of magnanimity, the jingoes assert that it would be 'a shame' if the American people should be content with a sordid money indemnity from Spain for the sacrifice of so many human lives on the battle-ship *Maine*. But, assuming the guilt of Spain—of which there is not yet the slightest evidence—the victims of the catastrophe would much prefer compensation to vengeance. If there could be no indemnity for the offense, there could be no end of the war save in the ruin of one or both of the combatants. But in its progress the civilized world no longer prosecutes wars of vengeance and extermination. Nations have found in arbitration and indemnity far better methods of settling their differences than by the arbitrament of arms. . . . . .

"A war would not prove Spain to be in the wrong, while it would betray to the world not only a want of foresight but of public morality in the American people should they rush into an assault upon a weak power without adequate cause. The weakness and decrepitude of Spain afford no reason why a brave and magnanimous nation should make war upon her. On the contrary, the feebleness of Spain and her utter incapacity to cope with a country of the inexhaustible resources of the United States should be with a great nation strong reasons for forbearance. To inflict a war upon Spain merely to gratify the military spirit or

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for no better cause would be like the act of Tom Hood's bully, who gave a man two black eyes for being blind."—*The Record (Ind.), Philadelphia.*

Humanity's Demands.—"The *Maine* incident is entirely separate and distinct from the responsibilities of the American people with respect to the independence of Cuba. It should be dealt with on independent grounds. If, as now seems certain, the explosion was brought about through Spanish agencies, the Spanish Government should be made to pay a sum sufficiently large to cover the cost of the vessel and to indemnify, as best as can be, the families of the unfortunate marines and seamen who are the victims of this revolting exhibition of treachery.

"In short, the settlement of the matter should not be permitted to interfere in any way with the policy of the American people with respect to Cuba's freedom—a policy announced in the platforms of all parties and emphasized by the sympathies which our people are known to entertain for the Cuban patriots.

"It is natural, of course, that the destruction of the *Maine* should intensify the desires of the American people to see Spanish influence blotted out in Cuba, but the Administration will stultify the people should it base intervention in Cuba on the destruction of the *Maine*. There should be intervention, but it should be based on high grounds. The reason for it exists in the well-known attitude of the American people which was fixed and unalterable long before the *Maine* was wrecked.

"Meanwhile, the Administration seems to be moving to take advantage of this incident as one that gives it an excuse for engaging with Spain in a trial of war. Even a jingo must see that such an excuse borders on the farcical. Humanity demands, not that the United States shall declare war as the result of an incident which can not by any possibility be traced officially to Spain, but that the great republic shall put an end to Spanish butchery in Cuba and aid in setting that island on its feet as an independent republic."—*The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta.*

Court of Inquiry a Blunder.—"But greatest of all the blunders of the Administration to our mind was the appointment of a court of inquiry to investigate the blowing up of the *Maine*.

"The very circumstances of the destruction of the vessel proved beyond a reasonable doubt the guilty complicity of the Spanish officials in the crime, and the burden of proof was shifted to Spain's shoulders to demonstrate her innocence. We have very clearly and greatly weakened our position by resting our case upon the findings of the court of inquiry. The facts, as they stood, would have justified us in taking immediate and vigorous action, while now, no matter what the court may report, we have presented to the Spaniards an opportunity for muddling the issue which their astuteness will not fail to grasp.

"If the report be adverse to Spain, she will undoubtedly claim that the court was biased and partial; that the inquiry was incomplete and altogether *ex parte*. The claim will be specious and will afford other nations a welcome excuse for espousing Spain's side of the quarrel. If, on the other hand, the court shall bring in a whitewashing report, as from the recent trend of events seems but too probable, then our hands will be tied and there will be no obligation upon Spain to conceal her satisfaction at an outcome of the affair which deprives us at once of one of the most important vessels in our slender navy and of any right to object to its removal.

"In either case, this country has been placed in a false and awkward position."—*The Register (Dem.), Columbia, S. C.*

"Spirited" Foreign Policy.—"What the Republican Party really regards as a firm, vigorous, and dignified foreign policy Mr. McKinley and his mediocrities show us in the treatment of the Spanish question. A war-ship of America's is blown to atoms in a Spanish harbor. Our sailors are put to death wholesale. And if Spain is answerable, what we want, according to McKinley, chosen by Republicans to be exponent of the firmness, dignity, and vigor of 'our foreign policy,' is so many dollars! And we may imagine our 'spirited' President illustrating our 'firm, dignified, and vigorous policy,' bending low to Spain—

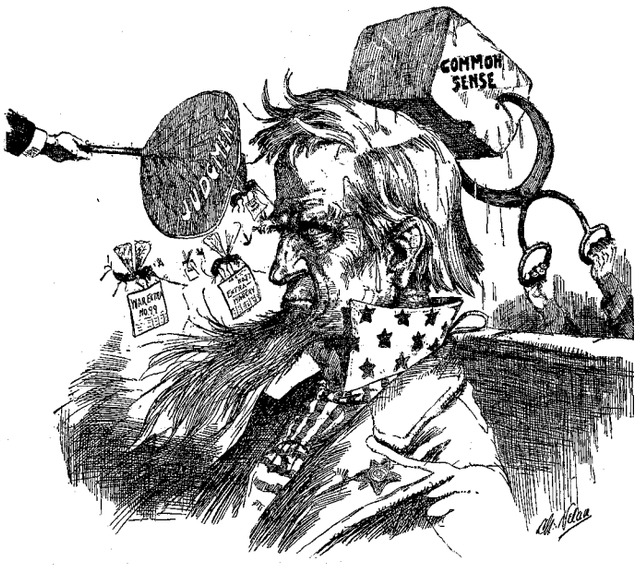
> And in a bondsman's key,
> With bated breath and whispering humbleness,

say this:

> "Fair sir, you spit on me on Wednesday last;
> You spurned me such a day; another time
> You call'd me dog, and for these courtesies
> Some millions, please."

"This is firm, vigorous, dignified. This is essentially Republican. It is cool, cringing, characteristically McKinleyish."—*The Chronicle (Dem.), Chicago.*

Loss Can be Adjusted.—"The *Maine* as she floated in Havana Bay was worth with her equipments $5,000,000. The relatives of the 253 seamen, who lost their lives, are entitled to indemnification. It is hard to put a money valuation on a man's life, but it has been done by our Government. We settled with Italy for her subjects slaughtered in New Orleans at the time of the Mafia riots. We might therefore say $5,000,000 for the lives of the seamen who perished on the *Maine*. It is plain to see that the proper step is first to ask Spain to settle our demand for indemnification. If she does the matter can be squared. We come out of the affair in that case with honor, and much more cheaply than if we go to war. The loss will be adjusted; no other losses of ships or men will follow. If Spain refuses a settlement, why then it is time enough to force her to do so by means of our armaments. It will cost us something, and possession of Cuba may not entirely acquit



KEEP YOUR HEAD COOL.—*The Herald, New York.*

URGING THE OLD MAN TO BE CALM.—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

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the bill. But those who object to a demand for indemnity are neither reasonable nor wise, nor are they proceeding in accordance with the law of nations."—*The Journal (Rep.), Detroit.*

"But suppose 'the destruction of the *Maine* to be due to Spanish treachery' of high or low degree, in what respect would the 'exaction of freedom for Cuba' atone to us for our losses? What would we gain? Cuba libre would not rebuild our battle-ship, nor indemnify the families of the drowned sailors. The freedom of Cuba is not involved in the question that would arise between the United States and Spain, supposing it to be true that the *Maine* was destroyed by 'Spanish treachery.' What our Government would demand would be apology and indemnity, and if these were not rendered war would follow."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.), Chicago.*

"The fate of this island and its people is a question with which we have to deal. Sooner or later, if Spain can not govern Cuba, we must intervene. We shall be compelled to intervene. There is no other way to end the hideous business, and we have said that it must be ended. We can not go back on that. The American people dislike war as much as any people on earth, but we think they may as well make up their minds to whatever action may be necessary to restore peace and order in Cuba."—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

"All that the United States is required to do is to give the Cubans a fair show and then let them fight it out with their oppressors. The success they have heretofore attained without such recognition is a pretty good assurance that they might be successful in the next year's campaign with it."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

ANTI-TRUST DECISIONS.

A DECISION by the United States court of appeals, sixth circuit, last month, against the cast-iron pipe trust, made the most sweeping application to the federal anti-trust law of 1890 on record in the inferior federal courts. Six pipe companies in four States were perpetually enjoined from doing business under their trust contract. The contract divided territory for the defendants into two classes "free" and "pay." In free territory the associated companies could sell pipe at any price they deemed proper. In pay territory, including States where the companies controlled about 60 per cent. of the aggregate product, all orders were submitted to a central board. The board fixed the price and gave the contract to the member offering the highest bonus. Certain cities were thus assigned to particular members. The United States district court at Chattanooga decided against the prosecution of the trust under the law of 1890, mainly on the ground that interstate commerce was only affected incidentally [the sugar-trust cases are a familiar precedent]. The circuit court of appeals reverses this decision, holding that the contract is both an illegal monopoly and restraint of interstate commerce. The important significance of this decision is explained by the New York *Journal of Commerce* as follows:

"The contention urged on behalf of the defendants was that their association would have been valid at common law, and that the federal anti-trust law was not intended to reach any agreements that are not void and unenforceable at common law. In reply to this the court pointed out that it was held in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case that contracts in restraint of interstate transportation were within the statute whether the restraints would be regarded as unreasonable at common law or not. But the fact was recognized that this being a case involving quasi-public employment, necessarily under public control and affecting public interests, a less stringent rule of construction might apply to contracts restraining sales of merchandise, which is purely a private business. It was however, declared to be certain that if the contract of association which bound the defendants was void and unenforceable at the common law, because in restraint of trade, it is within the inhibition of the statute if the trade restrained was interstate.

"Here the opinion touches the vital point of a most elusive and apparently endless legal controversy. The dictum in regard to the change in the law brought about by the Act of 1890 is, therefore, an exceedingly important one. The court holds that contracts which were in unreasonable restraint of trade at common law were not unlawful, in the sense of being criminal, or giving rise to a civil action for damages in favor of one prejudicially affected thereby, but were simply void and were not enforceable by the courts before the passage of the anti-trust law. The effect of this Act is to render such contracts unlawful in an affirmative or positive sense, to make them punishable as a misdemeanor, and to create a right of civil action for damages in favor of those injured thereby, and a civil remedy by injunction in favor of both private persons and the public against the execution of such contracts and the maintenance of such trade restraints. Having thus cleared the ground for the application of the law, the court took up the argument for the defendants that the contract binding the various parties to the agreement in question was not and could not be a monopoly, because their aggregate output did not exceed 30 per cent. of the total tonnage capacity of the country, and that the association only modified and restrained the risks of ruinous competition, while the public had all the benefit from competition which public policy demanded. On this plea the court declares itself as follows, after a long and careful review of the law and the authorities bearing on the subject: 'We can have no doubt that the association of the defendants, however reasonable the prices they fix, however great the competition they had to encounter, and however great the necessity for curbing themselves by joint agreement from committing financial suicide by ill-advised competition, was void at common law, because in restraint of trade and tending to a monopoly.'

"The defendants controlled two mills in Alabama, two in Tennessee, one in Kentucky, and one in Ohio, and it was shown that they were able by combination to deprive the public in a large territory of the advantages otherwise accruing from the proximity of defendants' pipe factories. They were further able by keeping prices just low enough to prevent competition by Eastern manufacturers, to compel the public to pay an increase over what the price would have been if fixed by competition between the defendants themselves, nearly equal to the advantage in freight rates enjoyed by them over Eastern manufacturers. The court asks, 'Can it be doubted that this was a direct restraint upon interstate commerce in these goods?' and answers its own question by granting a decree perpetually enjoining the defendants from carrying on their business under the agreement which formed the subject of complaint."

It will be remembered that the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association decided against the contract, refusing to enter into the question of reasonableness of rates. It remains to be seen whether that court will go into the question of reasonableness in the similar case of the joint traffic association which is now before it. The merits of the exceptionally stringent anti-trust law of Texas were not entered into by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision last month. Nevertheless, one point of considerable importance appears in that decision. To quote the Chicago *Evening Post:*

"It relates to the jurisdiction of federal courts and to the propriety of arresting proceedings in state courts and transferring cases to federal tribunals. It appears that two agents of an alleged trust had been convicted in the lower courts of Texas, and that the verdict had been reversed on technical grounds by the appellate court. Pending a second trial the defendants had been surrendered to the sheriff by the bondsmen, and they had applied for a writ of habeas corpus to federal Judge Swayne. He granted it, and on trial set them free on the ground that the anti-trust law was opposed to the federal Constitution. His decision was lucid and logical and commanded general approval.

"But the Supreme Court now says that the application for the habeas-corpus writ ought to have been refused. The case, it says, 'is nothing but an attempt to obtain the interference of the United States when no extraordinary or peculiar circumstance existed in favor of such interference.' The defendants should have been left to be dealt with by the state courts. If the writ had been granted after trial and conviction the situation would have been different. The mere fact that the highest state court did not consider the constitutional question in its reversal of the

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verdict did not justify federal interference, because 'state courts are not bound to consider constitutional questions when there are other grounds for reversal.'

"The court distinctly says that, following an undeviating rule, it does not pass upon the trust law of Texas, nor does it express any opinion in regard thereto. The defendants are to be remanded to the custody of the sheriff and tried again under the indictment. After the state courts shall have finally disposed of the case an appeal to the federal court on constitutional grounds may lie."

THE COTTON-MILL TROUBLE IN NEW ENGLAND.

A STRIKE, still unsettled, followed the reduction of wages in New England cotton-mills in January. The cause for the reduction, 6 to 15 per cent., given by representatives of the employers, is the Southern competition in the industry (see LITERARY DIGEST, December 25). Chief among the elements of Southern competition are the conditions of labor, including longer hours of work, the employment of child labor, and the absence of labor organizations. A report of the Arkwright Club, Boston, placed the difference in favor of Southern labor on these points at about 40 per cent. *The Textile World* finds from the same figures that in the North the total labor cost per pound of cloth is 6 cents; in the South, 4 cents. But it has also been pointed out, among other things, that the legal hours of labor in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are not uniform, altho the movement for reduction of wages is general throughout the region. There is, moreover, a factor of difference between sections North and South, in the practise of permitting localities to exempt manufacturing enterprises from taxation in all but two or three of the Southern States.

The labor organizations which inaugurated the strike centering at New Bedford, Mass., sought to secure a temporary shutdown of mills, instead of the reductions in the rate of wages. The manufacturers' committee, however, declared that they had no alternative except to meet Southern labor conditions by reducing wages. Differences of opinion have cropped out among mill men, some prominent operators declaring that the present condition of the industry was plainly foreseen last year, and that the shutdown should have been inaugurated then, in order to avoid trouble with an overstocked market at this time. At some of the mills minor grievances, such as the system of fines, are given as part cause of the strike, and it is asserted that the Fall River mills, for example, had not ceased to pay dividends up to the present year.

A notable feature of the situation consists of counter-investigations of Northern and Southern mills by special newspaper representatives. In the one case Southern child labor is listed as a prevailing evil; in the other Northern operatives, largely Poles, French Canadians, and other foreigners, are said to be working for wages averaging less than $4.50 per week. A Massachusetts legislative committee is conducting a special investigation of the strike. The strike as yet has not become general in New England, the proportion of actual strikers being about 15,000 to 50,000 who have accepted reductions. On the part of the manufacturers a curtailment of production appears to be not unwelcome in the present state of the market. Bills have been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature to increase the legal limit of the working day, and in Congress a Massachusetts Representative has proposed federal legislation to secure uniform hours of labor throughout the country. At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company, which owns mills both at Lowell and in Georgia, it was stated, in substance, that the mills operated in Georgia are making a "fair profit" on the same class of goods at the same selling prices, while at the mills at Lowell the goods cost more than the selling price, and it was resolved to "consider the possibility of an extension of the business in Georgia."

Partizan newspapers have had considerable to say about the political significance of this New England trouble, and the trade press reveals interesting differences of opinion regarding the real cause of the crisis and the remedies for it.

The South's Advantage Permanent.—"The natural factors in the problem would seem to be three: First, distance from raw material—not from the cotton only, but from coal for fuel, iron for machinery, clay and timber for building; second, available water power, and fuel supply for steam or electric power; third, climate, not only in its relation to manufacturing processes, but also in its direct bearing upon the cost of living and consequently upon the wage rate.

"These natural factors are constant, their influence is permanent and inevitable; it is known of all men that they are overwhelmingly in favor of the Southern States; and in so far as they have contributed to the present discomfiture of the industry in New England, that discomfiture is final. Perhaps consciousness of those facts, quite as much as an optimistic spirit, impels the authorities quoted and others of equal standing to lay as little stress as possible upon the natural factors, and to treat two artificial, transitory factors—wages and special legislation—as the main causes of successful Southern competition.

Granted that disparity in wages, favorable laws in the Southern States, and burdensome legislative restrictions in the Northern States are the chief causes of the present condition, it is manifest that New England can make little headway against them, for this great disparity in wages is not due in any degree to labor competition between the two sections of the country, nor to the presence or pressure of Northern labor in Southern shops, but almost wholly to the many advantages of the Southern climate. Thus based on a natural, permanent condition, disparity in wages bids fair to remain, within narrow limits of variation, a constant factor in favor of the Southern mills, and it would seem that the Northern mill-owners can hardly do more than keep on cutting wages, already cut to the danger point, and wait for an advance in Southern wages that is neither needed nor sought by the Southern workers; with perhaps a futile attempt at federal limitation of a state's right to waive or remit its own taxes within its own discretion, and perhaps a successful effort to establish uniform hours of labor, and to eliminate child labor—which last should and will be done, both by North and South, without much affecting their relative status, to judge from the census figures of 1890 for the cotton industry in four States, showing

Tennessee—20 factories, 354 children employed.
North Carolina—91 factories, 2,038 children employed.
Rhode Island—94 factories, 3,139 children employed.
Massachusetts—187 factories, 3,954 children employed.

" . . . An unendurable Northern wage cut of 20 per cent., plus an unattainable Southern wage advance of 20 per cent., would exactly equalize wages, relieve the situation in New England, and leave to the South all her natural advantages. And it is of the utmost significance that to-day the intelligent native white Southern mill hand lives in content and comfort upon his earnings, while a 10-per-cent. reduction in New England wages has closed mills, sent men on strike, and rehabilitated the trades-unions.

"Not that the Southern workman is feverishly industrious and wilfully tractable; simply that the comforts and necessaries of life are cheaper, the conditions of life are easier, wages go further, and winter is shorter, South than North."—*The Tradesman (Industrial), Chattanooga, Tenn.*

New England Advantages and Labor.—"It is not to be presumed that New England is to lose her cotton-manufacturing industry, due to any competition that is likely to come from the South. The North has advantages in manufacture which the South does not possess, a most potent one being its climate, for intense and continued exertion on the part of employees. As to climatic influences upon the working of cotton, these can be regulated now to a very fine degree, by artificial methods of moistening the atmosphere. The climate of the South is more or less enervating, even in the most favorable parts of it, affecting all persons in any line of occupation, inside or outside of the factory, by producing a languidness that is noticeable, when compared with the physical energy observed in the people of the New England States. This is so patent to every one who is familiar with the people in the North and South that it needs nothing more than mentioning. The North, also, has the advantage of generations

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of training, on the part of its mill population. It has, and probably will long retain, in its mills the most successful and best trained help. It has the advantage of capital, comparatively low rates of interest, good credit, concentration of mills and shops, and proximity to markets.

"There are two sources of relief: in giving more attention to specialties, which means the production of finer and a larger variety of yarns; and the building up of a larger export trade. . . . .

"Should the factories of the South ever lose their hold upon the native population for their help, they will have the negro population to fall back upon, which will be much more desirable for factory employees, ten or twenty years hence, than it is to-day. The Southern factory population may pass through similar phases as has been experienced in New England, where thirty years ago the factory population was made up principally of the sons and daughters of New England farmers, but now their places are taken by foreigners, first, mostly, by Irish, and later by French Canadians, while in some of our manufacturing centers there has grown up a considerable population of Poles and some of the least desirable people from Central and Southern Europe."—*The Textile World* (*Industrial*), *Boston.*

Advantages of Southern Mills.—"The investigations of our correspondent among Southern cotton-mills show that there is a greater difference in wages between Georgia and North Carolina than between Georgia and Massachusetts. Differences in cost of fuel cut but a trifling figure in the problem, because steam-mills and water-power mills compete in the same markets, and some Southern mills get coal very cheap, while others pay about the same price as the mills of Fall River. In freight the Southern mills have no advantage at all; some of them have no advantage in freight on raw cotton except for the lowest numbers of yarn, while all are at a disadvantage in competition with Northern mills in freights on the finished product. The Southern mills employ a larger proportion of child labor, but the mill managers do not regard this as an advantage, for they do not find child labor economical. In this respect their experience is the same as that of mill managers in New England and in the Manchester region.

"There is a small difference in wages in favor of the Southern mill-owner. He has also a considerable advantage in the hours of labor, the value of which, however, is not determined, and he has the substantial advantage of new machinery. . . . The older mills in some parts of New England contain a great deal of machinery put in years ago and not so efficient as it once was, or as machinery more recently invented. The Southern mills have been equipped within a few years, and generally have the most efficient and most economical machinery that is made. Builders of machinery find their owners much easier customers than the mill-owners of the North. In the use of the automatic loom the Southern mill has a decided lead over the Northern mill. Here probably we have an important secret of the success of Southern mills. . . . . .

"If, as one of the Southern mill-owners told our correspondent, the financial statements of Southern mills do not make proper allowances for depreciation, it will be found in a few years that the conditions of production North and South are more nearly equal than at present appears."—*The Journal of Commerce* (*Fin.*), *New York.*

Menacing the Country's Peace.—"One of the measures most dangerous to the peace of the country ever introduced into Congress is now being considered by the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives. It is a resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to regulate the hours of labor in the United States. It is confessedly an attempt to repair the artificial power of New England to compete industrially against the natural ability of other parts of the country. In that it is an effort to turn economical conditions into a lever for the stirring up of political sectionalism. . . . . .

"The injection of the subject into a political campaign can not fail to intensify whatever antagonism between labor and capital has been sedulously cultivated by demagogs for fifty years. That is a point for earnest consideration on the part of all conservative men, whether they are employers or employees; whether they live North, South, East, or West. And the same conservatives will not take long to decide the fate of politicians who not only dare to inaugurate such a useless upheaval of business and industrial enterprises, but who also deliberately seek to commit the country to the theory of the right of the general government to override the right of private contract. The principle is the same, whether it prevents a laborer from taking employment upon his own terms or authorizes a man to pay a debt in a depreciated currency."—*The Record* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

Look Out for the New England Sleeve.—"There was a great deal of this sort of talk about four years ago. 'The exodus of the mills to the cotton-fields' was the poetic way in which it was expressed in those days. Possibly the same genius coined the caption under which the editorials upon this subject are now being written. It must be pleasing to the New England manufacturer to have his decapitation discussed under these pleasing titles. His executioners are doing their best to lend sentiment to a disagreeable necessity, and he is no doubt grateful for their generous consideration.

"Possibly the Southern editors have made a wrong diagnosis. Maybe the New Englander has an ace up his sleeve. Richelieu feigned a serious illness and scared his king into abject submission. Now it is just possible that the desire for favorable legislation, or the fear of objectionable legislation, inspired the frank confession, recently made by the Arkwright Club, regarding Southern competition. Maybe the Arkwright Club has assumed the rôle of Richelieu in the hope that Massachusetts' legislature would essay the character of Louis XIII. 'The play's the thing' nowadays, and we must be on guard. We must bear in mind that the 'exodus of the mills to the cotton-fields' didn't 'exodus' to any great extent. Let us attend strictly to our own affairs and do the best we can to make cotton manufacturing in the South profitable and satisfactory."—*Dixie* (*Industrial*), *Atlanta, Ga.*

An Overpampered Industry.—"It used to be a familiar point in the tariff controversy that high protective duties dulled the enterprise of the protected manufacturer and fostered careless and antiquated business methods, since it relieved him of outside competition. The Manchester (N. H.) *Union* now raises this point in connection with the New England cotton-manufacturing crisis, saying that 'for years New England cotton-spinners have hidden behind a protective tariff and by its aid have been able to make large profits out of poor goods, poor work, and antiquated, wasteful methods of business,' and now that Southern competition has sprung up it finds the New England mills unprepared.

"*The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* reviews the situation at great length, and presents considerations tending to bear out this claim of the Manchester paper. It is inclined to belittle the factor of Southern competition and emphasize that of an unprogressive policy on the part of many Northern mills, tho it is not intimated that the tariff is responsible in any degree. After going over the whole list of larger New England cotton-mills and noting the financial condition of each and kind of fabrics made, *The Reporter* says:

"'An analysis of the foregoing tabulations will show conclusively, we think, that the mills which have been able to maintain dividend payments have been those who have departed from antiquated methods of doing business, who have accepted mercantile conditions as they exist, and have conformed their product to the needs of the market, correctly gaging the relation of the supply to the demand. There is unquestionably an overproduction of certain lines of goods. Those manufacturers who have continued exclusively on these, have suffered.'

"Those also who have clung to old methods of selling goods, and who have neglected economies of various kinds in mill operation, have also suffered, and their number is not small. Nepotism has crept into the high-salaried offices of the mill treasurer, and the selling agencies have been permitted to neglect the interests of the concern. *The Reporter* says on this point:

"'The commission-houses connected with the old school of manufacturers hampered by the traditions of a past generation, and honeycombed with the nepotism of the treasurers' offices, not only receive their percentages upon amount of goods sold, without regard to profit or loss of stockholders, but have also become so careless of modern changes in trade and fashion that they are no longer in touch with their customers. Hence there have arisen in New York numerous "converting-houses," which do the work that ought to be done by the commission-houses, and leave to the latter only the duty of absorbing commissions from the dividendless stockholders. Under the circumstances, the cry of "Southern competition" is very convenient as an excuse for losses which are really due to the inefficiency of treasurers and directors.'

"All of which brings into a view an industry suffering from its own neglect and want of enterprise quite as much as from any other cause. Protected from without and having little to fear from competition within the country, the New England cotton industry enjoyed for years a prosperity singularly uniform and

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affected more lightly than almost any other by the great commercial depressions which have periodically occurred. It now wakes up to find a competition established in the home field more to be feared than that warded off so long by ample tariff, and its first feeling appears to be one of panic. But this is to be indulged only by the infants in the enterprise. The industry has had too easy a time. It must now get down to business."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield, Mass.*

A Triumph of Protection.—"The breakdown of the cotton industry in New England under pressure of Southern competition seems the beginning of another triumph of protection, like that in the steel industry a few years ago, when the steel trust broke down under pressure of domestic competition and prices fell so low, without preventing a fair profit on manufacture, that American goods could be sold in London and Glasgow. That is to say, protection had so built up the American iron industry that it could dispense with protection. It is doing the same thing for the cotton industry.

"What is the object of protection if not to support infant industries during their growth to full stature, and what marks full growth so well as power to dispense with protection and enter unsupported into free and equal competition with other national industries in the world's market? The whole theory of the friends of protection is that it will stimulate industrial growth in this county until domestic competition shall press down the price of product so that consumers can supply their wants more cheaply in the home than in the foreign market. It is only the enemies of protection who assert that it is a permanent tax on the domestic consumer, a permanent bounty to the American manufacturer. It is a tax in the early stages, but it never is a bounty for long. Whenever the addition it makes to the price of goods ceases to be absorbed in higher wages and more costly methods; whenever cost of production is reduced by better organization of capital and labor and use of improved machinery, so that profits of manufacture rise, the eagerness of more persons to enjoy them results in overproduction and pressing down of price by domestic competition. Combination can delay this result for a short time, but not for long. When price falls to that of the foreign product, with transit costs added, the tariff becomes ineffective, and the industry may be considered full grown. When price falls still lower, the American product commands the market of the world. It may be exported freely for sale, and nothing but world overproduction or improvement somewhere in organization of industry or methods of production can menace it with competition at home or bring the protective duty into action again."—*The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.), New York.*

STATE POWER OVER RAILWAY RATES.

UNDER police power inherent in the State, a Detroit judge holds that the Michigan Central Railroad must obey a state law prescribing rates of fare. The state law calls for the issuance of 1,000-mile books good for any member of the purchaser's family for $20, and Governor Pingree applied for such a book only to be refused. Proceedings to compel the railway company to issue the books have resulted in a mandamus from Judge Donovan of the circuit court. The railroad company claimed that its special charter granted the privilege of fixing its own rates of fare. The counter-claim was, in substance, that the charter gave an indefinite privilege, that of power to fix fares by by-laws, and that, under police power of the State, only reasonable rates could be fixed. Judge Donovan's interesting decision is epitomized in press despatches as follows:

The Michigan Central Company acquired control of other lines, but whether by lease or otherwise does not appear clear in its reports to the State Railroad Commissioner. Such control of minor lines by a main line means consolidation. The State must have the benefit of the doubt, if any, in such cases. The law is clearly established that when a company holding a special charter consolidates with other lines it must abide by all the provisions of the general railroad laws of the State.

The police power to control the Michigan Central as it controls toll-roads, the liquor traffic, etc., was not surrendered when the special charter was given to the Central, and it can not be surrendered. Its whole system is under the general statutes and should be so controlled.

Changed conditions exist, where, by largely increased holdings in other roads, the Central has placed the State in a powerless condition to alter its bargain by way of purchasing back the company and to pay damages therefor. The Michigan Central is either becoming greater than the State with a perpetual charter, or it must come under general state control, with other like corporations.

The conclusion from all the authorities is irresistible that the company can collect only such charges as are allowed by the general laws of the State—in other words—a straight two-cent fare on its main line.

The case is to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. We quote editorials from the Detroit newspapers:

The News-Tribune says:

"The opinion which Judge Donovan has written is not a model of clarity; but in his reasoning he follows quite closely that of the state supreme court in its recent decision in the case of Smith *vs.* The Lake Shore, an action in which the points involved were practically the same as those raised by the governor in the action under consideration.

"Briefly, Judge Donovan holds that the police power of the State includes power to regulate rates, and that the legislature has no authority to surrender that power in a special charter, and that, by its combination, if not consolidations with other roads, the Michigan Central has so altered the conditions existing at the time of the agreement between the corporation and the State as to nullify the contract under which the State was to pay damages to the other contracting party for any injurious amendments of its charter. The railroad must then come under the general laws of the State so far as those laws are intended for the enforcement of general police powers.

"In view of the state supreme court's decision in the Smith case, it is difficult to imagine that it will fail to sustain the Donovan view of the present action. In that event, an appeal to the federal courts is certain, and it will be a long time before the end of the litigation is reached. In the mean time there can be no doubt that the decision will greatly strengthen the governor with many elements in the State, and especially with some who have been inclined to look upon his suit as a piece of buncombe, or, at most, an ill-considered bluff with no shadow of law behind its contentions."

The Free Press predicts a fierce legal contest over the question of vested rights:

"It is not to be expected that the railroad company, which has relied upon its charter as an impregnable bulwark against the encroachments of legislation, will tamely submit to a decision which very greatly weakens, if it does not destroy, that instrument. The case will unquestionably go to the higher courts for final decision, and be fiercely contested to the end.

"The main point of difference between this suit and the Lake Shore case, recently decided by the state supreme court adversely to that road, is that the Michigan Central charter contained a special contract, giving the company power to fix tolls and rates for passengers. Judge Donovan argues that a change in the state constitution, and in the conditions now prevailing, together with the fact that the police power under which rates are regulated is inherent in the State, practically nullifies this special privilege granted in the charter.

"This is an important principle, touching, as it does, questions of vested rights and the supremacy of the State over corporations.

"The decision, coming so soon after the similar decision in the case of Smith *vs.* the Lake Shore Railroad Company, will be looked upon by the friends of anti-railroad legislation as an important victory."

The Journal says:

"The point decided in the case is that the railway company is subject to the police power of the State, and that its business, notwithstanding its special charter, may be regulated by statute, the same as may be regulated the business of a hackman, a miller, or a ginseller. The judge argues that the by-laws of the company have run counter to and in conflict with the statutes of the State, and that the thing to be determined is which shall be master. He

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is of the opinion that the State should not be the servant of the corporation.

"If the railway company had any purpose to accept the decision of Judge Donovan as conclusive, the only difference from the existing order of things that the public would know anything about would be the extension of the use of the 1,000-mile tickets to the members of the purchaser's family and the redemption of the unused parts at the end of two years from the date of purchase. The company already sells 1,000-mile tickets for $20, but they are irredeemable and confined exclusively to the use of the purchaser.

"The case will go to the higher court."

CARNEGIE ON AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

ANDREW CARNEGIE advocates the building of a shipyard near New York City, and asserts that every needed element is present for regaining, by such establishments, our supremacy as the principal ship-building country of the world. His views appear in a letter written from Cannes, France, and published in *The Iron Trade Review* last week. He says:

"The prices paid for steel by British and German shipyards are so much higher than ship-builders in New York would be required to pay that the difference would make in itself an excellent profit. Plates are worth about $22 or $23 per ton in New York. The quoted price at Glasgow is nearly $30. Other prices are in proportion, and all the woodwork of ships is also much cheaper with us. If a yard were built to-day with the newest appliances, the total cost of labor, even at much higher wages, would be less than in any shipyard I know of, either in Great Britain or in Germany."

New York is considered the best location for a shipyard, because repair work would be obtainable, and a dry-dock could be made part of the equipment, both of which would be profitable. He further declares that two years hence the cost of transportation of steel delivered at a shipyard in New York from Pittsburg will not exceed $1 per ton, via Conneaut and the deepened Erie Canal. Indeed, it will be less, he says, since it will cost nothing to send steel to Conneaut in cars which otherwise must return empty to Lake Erie for ore. As to the present ship-building conditions, and the possibilities of the future, Mr. Carnegie says:

"The present seaboard shipyards are so usefully occupied with domestic business that they can not give foreign business proper attention. The New York yard should be constructed on a larger scale and with special reference to the foreign demand.

"I am satisfied that the United States can gain the supremacy in ship-building it had when wooden ships were in vogue. It only needs an enterprising Western ship-building concern to establish a yard near New York and manage it with the skill and energy which have characterized those on the lakes. This is the only prominent department of manufacturing in which our country is behind, and it is one in which it easily can obtain front rank. It would justify steel manufacturers to guaranty to such a ship-building concern a continuance of the present extremely low rates upon steel for a term of years, and also that steel of all kinds and armor and guns should always be furnished at the lowest price paid by European ship-builders. But there is nothing to fear from the prices of steel, for these henceforth are to rule lower in our country than in any country of Europe. It will not be long before a large portion of the steel supply must be drawn by Europe from the United States."

Mr. Carnegie's views were certain to attract attention, and his statements were promptly indorsed by the president of the Cleveland Ship-building Company, and the treasurer of the Globe Ship-building Company, two of the largest concerns of the kind in this country. Mr. Allen, of the latter company, asserts that there is but little doubt that sea-going vessels could be constructed near New York at less cost than is possible in Europe, "even taking into consideration the pauper wages paid European workmen." He adds:

"If we can sell steel rail and other products to Europe, such as is now being done at a profit, there is no good reason why we can not successfully compete with Europe in ship-building. The vessels of the merchant marine of many countries, however, are granted subsidies, and until our Government extend a paternal hand in the same direction for American-built ships the industry will labor under a disadvantage."

The New York *Times* says:

"There is no getting around the plain facts which Mr. Andrew Carnegie states as to the advantages to be enjoyed by a ship-building business in the harbor of New York. They are perfectly well known and have been so for some time. But men of brains and capital do not wait to improve such opportunities as Mr. Carnegie points out until they are proclaimed in the newspapers. Mr. Carnegie explains why he does not go into this enterprise—he is too old and his money is locked up in other business. Good reasons, doubtless, but there are younger men with available resources. Why do they stand aloof? Has Mr. Carnegie told the whole truth? Is he as comprehensive as no doubt he is sincere? These are interesting questions, which we should be glad to see answered by experts."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SECRETARY SHERMAN appears to be incomunicado.—*The Herald, Salt Lake City.*

CONGRESS may return to its peaceful function of sending out garden seeds.—*The Times, Pittsburg.*

LET us have peace with honor until we can no longer have honor with peace.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

SPAIN now has a financial question in comparison with which the 16 to 1 problem pales into utter insignificance.—*The Star, Washington.*

IF it be true that stock-jobbing Senators are about to load up with Cuban bonds, Cuba will soon be free—from Spain.—*The Journal, Chicago.*

THE masses of the people find it difficult to believe that Uncle Sam is merely reaching for his hip-pocket to pull out a handkerchief.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

WHAT PUZZLES THE TRUSTS.—"I wonder," quoth one president of a trust to another, "I wonder where the people get all the money we take from them."—*The News, Detroit.*

WOULD BE EAGER TO GO.—"Julius, if we have war with Spain, will you go and leave me?"

"Yes, dear; I'll start at once for the Klondike."—*The Record, Chicago.*

SECRETARY LONG declares that there is not a mine marked on the government's map of Havana harbor. There are people who claim it is time for Uncle Sam to get a map that has "mine" marked on the whole island of Cuba.—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

THE indemnity proposition is a good deal like having a man arrested and fined for hitting you in the back. It is more law-abiding and orderly, but you feel better if you turn around and give him the worst trouncing he ever had in his life.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

NOT YET SENTENCED.—"I thought the verdict of the jury in his case was 'guilty.'"

"It was."

"Then why hasn't he been sentenced?"

"Oh, that was because the judge asked him if there was anything he wished to say before sentence was passed upon him."

"Well, that's customary, isn't it?"

"Oh yes, it's customary, but you see he is a Populist, and consequently he is talking yet."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

THE VICTIM: "Here's another one after me!"
—*The Record, Chicago.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE FIRST PAINTER IN AMERICA.

THE pioneer of American painting was not John Watson nor John Smibert, as has heretofore been supposed; but a Swede, Gustavus Hesselius by name, who preceded Watson to this country by about four years. Newly discovered records of an old church in Maryland, "the insignificant country parish church of St. Barnabas," in Queen Anne county, started an inquiry, the results of which are set forth by Charles Henry Hart in *Harper's Magazine* (March).

Hesselius was born in Folkarna Dalarne, Sweden, in 1682, and came to Wilmington (then Christina), Del., with his elder brother, a preacher, in May, 1711. "Mons. Gustaff Hessellius," as the old record states, "after a few weeks flyted, on account of his business, to Philadelphia." Some time between the years 1719 and 1723 he went to Maryland, and this is the entry in the records of the church above mentioned:

"June ye 7th, 1720: The Vestry agree to have ye Church Painted and ordd. yt Mr. Hessilius ye painter have notice to attend ye Vestry at their next meeting in ordr. to agree wth. ym. for ye same.

"Augt. ye 2nd, 1720: The Vestry agree with Mr. Gustavus Hessilius to paint ye Altar piece and Comunion Table and write such sentences of Scripture as shall be thought proper thereon and wn. finished to lay his acct. of charge before ye Vestry for wch. they are to allow in their discretion not exceeding £8 curry. to wch. agreement he subscribed his name Gustavus Hesselius.

"*Tuesday 7ber 5th, 1721: The Vestry agrees with Mr. Gustavus Hessilius to draw ye History of our Blessed Saviour and ye Twelve Apostles at ye last supper. ye institution of ye Blessed Sacrament of his body and blood, Proportionable to ye space over the Altar piece, to find ye cloth and all other necessaries for ye same (the frame and golde leaf excepted wch. Mr. Henderson engages to procure and bestow on ye Church) Mr. Hessilius to paint ye frame for all wch. ye Vestry is to pay him wn. finished £17. currt. mony. And Mr. Henderson further engages to have it fixed up over ye Altar at his own cost.*

"November 26, 1722: Order'd yt Mr. Jacob Henderson pay to Mr. Gustavus Hessilius £17 currt. the sum agreed on for ye Altar piece and yt ye sd Hesselius attend ye Vestry at ye next meeting to adjust ye value of ye other work.

"July ye 6th, 1725: The Vestry agree to allow Mr. Hesselius £6 curry. for painting the Altar and Railes of ye Comunion Table as before agreed for, as left to their judgmt and order Mr. Henderson to pay the same."

On this record, and especially on the part printed in italics, Mr. Hart comments as follows:

"This record is certainly a very remarkable one. That a century and three quarters ago, more than seven years prior to the arrival in this country, in company with Bishop Berkeley, of John Smibert, who is commonly regarded as the father of painting in the colonies, an elaborate altar-piece of the 'Last Supper,' with thirteen figures—Christ and the twelve disciples—should have been commissioned to be drawn by a resident artist for a public building, and completed in a year and paid for, surely marks an epoch to receive more than passing consideration. It is the public patronage of art for legitimate purposes nearly two centuries ago, and yet from that time up to almost the present such patronage has been a dead letter, and no one until now even knew that it had ever existed here.

"Unfortunately, the old church edifice in which the altar-piece was placed made way for the present edifice in 1773, and thus the painting by Gustavus Hesselius disappeared with the old building."

Hesselius was back in Philadelphia by the year 1735, purchasing a house and lot on the north side of High Street, below Fourth, where he died May 25, 1755. He was also, we are told, the first organ-builder in America, having built for the brethren at Bethlehem, in 1746, an organ for which he received £25.

Several of his portraits are now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Of them Mr. Hart speaks in these words:

"They show that Gustavus Hesselius was a painter of no mean ability for his time, and easily the superior of either Watson or Smibert. The individuality of his subjects is nicely characterized, and his color scheme refined and treatment skilful. He was doubtless the painter of many early American portraits whose authorship is unknown. One already has been identified as from his easel, that of Robert Morris, the father of the 'Financier of the Revolution,' which belongs also to the Philadelphia institution."

"THE MOST INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE IN THE WORLD OF LETTERS."

TWO great critics of different nationalities, and neither of them a fellow countryman of the writer to whom they give such high praise, have recently written critical reviews of the works, and particularly the two latest publications, of M. Anatole France, the French critic, novelist, poet, and Academician. In

M. ANATOLE FRANCE.

the December number of *Cosmopolis* Edmund Gosse commenced his article on French literature of the year just past by saying:

"If we are asked what is the most interesting intelligence at this moment working in the world of letters, I do not see that we can escape from replying that of M. Anatole France. Nor is it merely that he is supremely amusing in himself. He is much more than that. He indicates a direction of European feeling; he expresses a mode of European thought. Excessively weary of all the moral effect which was applied to literature in the eighties, of the searching into theories and proclaiming of gospels, . . . that the better kind of reader should make a *volte face* was inevitable. This general consequence might have been foreseen, but hardly that M. Anatole France, in his quiet beginnings, was preparing to take the position of a leader in letters. He is taking advantage of his growing popularity to be more and more courageously himself. . . . After a period of enthusiasm we expect a great suspension of enthusiasm to set in. M. France is

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what they used to call a Pyrrhonist in the seventeenth century, a skeptic, one who doubts whether it is worth while to struggle insanely against the trend of things."

The praise given to the same writer by Senator Gaetano Negri in *Nuova Antologia* (Rome, January) is scarcely less enthusiastic. From an extended article we translate the following:

"If the readers of *Nuova Antologia* are not yet acquainted with the books of Anatole France, I do not hesitate to say that they are to be envied, because one of the most exquisite intellectual pleasures is waiting for them which the modern literary world has to offer. There is perhaps no more exquisite pleasure than to find oneself, for the first time, face to face with a profound and acute mind, with an original and creative genius, with a writer in whom the vivacity of imagination is united with boldness of invention and elegantly paradoxical unfolding of thought.

"Such a one is Anatole France, who seems to me perhaps the most conspicuous and interesting of the French writers in these last years of the century, since the disappearance of Taine and Renan. It is true that the literary collection of Anatole France is not so serious as that of the two writers whom I have just named. He has not produced any work which may be compared with 'The History of the Semitic Language' or with 'The Origin of Contemporaneous France.' He is not a scientist, but an artist. Yet he has many points of contact with these, because, under the apparent lightness of his fantastic divagations, runs a philosophical and critical thought, like that of his predecessors, and his wandering inventions might almost be called the last flower blooming from a common root of ideas and culture.

"Anatole France professes, as is seen by his discourse to the French Academy, and still more from all of his writings, a profound and affectionate admiration for Renan, of whom he seems a disciple. In fact, he recalls the idea which Renan had in his later days, of giving to philosophy, by means of transparent symbols, the plastic representation of the drama or the tale. But the great scholar, who was without a rival in the art of giving life to a historical scene and in the management of abstract conceptions, which he handled with incomparable grace and dexterity, had not the easy fecundity of invention. Hence he did not succeed in giving to the symbol the speaking reality of life, and his philosophical dramas are, to speak truthfully, worth very little. Now, the narrations of Anatole France are, after all, the symbols of a philosophic thought. Behind these bizarre representations there is an entire philosophy, well determined and strictly rational. But the author has mingled with his creations so much acuteness, such exuberance of spirit and movement, has reproduced his figures and copied them from life with an observation so fine, so tenacious, and so wonderful that the symbol disappears and nothing remains but the reality; or, better, the symbol and the reality are bound in an inseparable union, and thus imprinted in the mind of the reader.

"But there is more than this. The philosophic thought of Anatole France is, so it seems to me, more exact and definite than that of Renan. It may seem a curious and pedantic idea to insist on the philosophical base of these wandering tales, which, by the lightness of touch and the brilliancy of spirit, recall the narratives of Voltaire. But in these also there was a profound intention, and if their spirit lives, it lives exactly through the intention which animates them. . . . . .

"The philosophy of Renan was, at base, a philosophical skepticism which had no precise limitations, but lost itself, by infinite gradations, in the systems which it encountered. And as in the depths of the thought of Renan there always lived a dualistic conception, there always lived in it a ghost of deism. Hence there was a continuous vacillation, sometimes gracefully paradoxical, sometimes fatiguing, because it compelled the reader to follow the illusions of a phantasy. Now, it seems to me that the disciple has gone beyond the master, and has touched this point so that the look which searches the world sees every trace of transcendental realism, and sees the absolute enter into the same world where he stood confused and mixed up with the products of his own idealization, which is necessarily relative. Arrived at this point, the observer discovers that the existence of an ideal truth, detached from the world and which he should seek to connect with it, is nothing but an optical illusion, and understands that all things and all phenomena have their reason for being in an immanent necessity. Then he becomes perfectly impartial and is able to look upon all events, all convictions, and all human passions with the same serene objectivity with which he observes and classifies natural things and phenomena.

"Anatole France is too much an artist to have followed his philosophic thought systematically. But this thought is the key which opens the building of his imagination and is the inspiration of all his invention."

Having arrived at this point, Senator Negri proceeds with a careful and exhaustive analysis of several of M. France's books. From "Le Jardin d'Epicure" he draws his conclusions as to the author's philosophy, which, briefly, is that there is no intellectual world apart from the material one, and that what are called abstract ideas have their roots only in concrete facts. In passing, Signor Negri simply calls attention to the "Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard," "Le Livre de mon Ami," etc., and goes on to the last two publications by the same author, "L'Orme du Mail" and "Le Mannequin d'Osier." The scene of these two stories is a provincial town, and in the first the little intrigue for the nomination of a bishop is developed, and in the latter the disastrous marriage of a poor professor. After several quotations from these, Senator Negri compares the cause of the Italian writer Leopardi's somber pessimism with the good-humored pessimism of Anatole France. He says:

"Leopardi was properly a despairing rebel, because he imagined, outside of the world, an omnipotent and wicked God, against whom he threw the thunders of his scorn and the protests of his grief. Anatole France, however, sees no God on whom he can throw the responsibility of the evil which is in the world, so that he no longer either scorns or grieves, but observes, describes, and smiles. He has passed over the line where men prostrate themselves before God; but he has also passed across the line where man rebels and imprecates. The world is what it is because it is impossible for it to be otherwise, and there is no responsible being who, able to do otherwise, would have made it what it is. Having reached this point, the observer is able to watch all things, great and small, with a mind undisturbed by prejudice, by desires, or ephemeral hopes; in other words, he is disturbed by no illusions. . . . We must seek for the origin of these illusions in the natural tendency of man to believe in the existence of an ideal reality, . . . and as every one forms this ideal according to his habits, human illusions are varied and opposed, according to the variety and contrast of habit by which each one forms the world and life. Now observation, which has for its foundation these illusory premises, may be the source of sublime poetry, fascinating eloquence, profound sentiment, and finally of a broad and majestic current of systematic thought; it is able, finally, to produce Manzoni and Leopardi, Bossuet and Voltaire, Rosmini and Schopenhauer. . . . Now, all these observers, these poets, these philosophers, make use of thought for the justification of a certain premise of sentiment and belief. They are necessarily exclusive, partial, unilateral in their judgment; they can not nor do they wish to turn the questions so as to observe them on all sides; but they keep toward them that side only according to which they form the imperious mark of a preconceived ideal. Now, the observation of Anatole France is preeminently a circular observation, which proves nothing until it has exhausted all the points of view, and then concludes that each of these points is only able to give a partial aspect of the truth, an aspect which may respond to the impassioned necessity of the observer, but can not satisfy a serenely investigating reason."

In connection with the political and religious discussions of the characters in these books, the Italian critic goes on to say that:

"The most difficult of all problems is the religious one. The solution which each one gives to this problem is the surest indication of the essence of his thought. . . . It is not religion which precedes and settles the moral question, but the moral which precedes and determines the religion. . . . The moral is the sum of the prejudices of society at a given moment. . . . The world and life are the externalization of truth, too often obscured and hidden under the mask of our intelligence, fruitful in prejudice and illusive appearances. Human partnership is indeed only supported on the sentiment of mercy. Every other foundation

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is artificial and shifting as sand. The only force which can keep man from doing wrong is the sympathy which he feels for the man who suffers. Well did the profound Schopenhauer say that mercy is the foundation of morality. Ancient society, altho believing, was cruel and iniquitous, because mercy was an isolated phenomenon which flourished as a flower in a desert. Human progress is only the rational organization of a social system formed in an orderly manner upon the foundation of mercy."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH AS AGAINST FRENCH LITERATURE.

FRENCH literature has had its innings here in America—Flaubert the high aspiring, Maupassant the cunning craftsman, Bourget the puppet-shifter, Zola the zealot, and the rest. "Their side is out; the fiery bowling of Mr. Kipling has taken their last wicket, and those of us who have been born and bred in prejudice and provincialism may return to our English-American ways with a fair measure of jauntiness."

Such are the sentiments to which Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., gives expression in *The Atlantic Monthly* (March) with a vigor that is suggestive of feelings long bottled-up. Here is a comparison he goes on to draw between English and French literature:

"The heart of all literature is poetry. The vitality of play, story, sermon, essay, of whatever there is best in prose, is the poetic essence in it. English prose is better than French prose, because of the poetry in it. We do not mean prose as a vehicle for useful information, but prose put to use in literature. English prose gets emotional capacity from English poetry, not only from the spirit of it, but also by adopting its words. English prose has thus a great poetical vocabulary open to it, and a large and generous freedom from conventional grammar. It draws its nourishment from English blank verse, and thus strengthened strides onward like a bridegroom. If you are a physician inditing a prescription, or a lawyer drawing a will, or a civil engineer putting down logarithmic matter, write in French prose; your patient will die, his testament be sustained, or an Eiffel Tower be erected to his memory in the correctest and clearest manner possible. But when you write a prayer, or exhort a forlorn hope, or put into words any of those emotions that give life its dignity, let your speech be English, that your reader shall feel emotional elevation, his heart lifted up within him, while his intellect peers at what is beyond his reach."

"What English-speaking person," Mr. Sedgwick further asks, "in his heart thinks that any French poet is worthy to loose one shoe-latchet in the poets' corner of English shoes?" He proceeds then to consider the two chief qualities that have combined to make English literature so great: "they are common sense and audacity, and their combined work is commonly called, for lack of a better name, romance." The inspiration for Mr. Sedgwick's article is then revealed: he has been reading "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by Sea or Overland, compiled by Richard Hakluyt, Preacher." The old chronicles display, Mr. Sedgwick thinks, the two constituent qualities referred to, showing how the British Empire has planted its feet of clay upon the love of gain and combined romance, greed, idealism, and curiosity. After spending some time upon Hakluyt and upon the characteristics of English trade, the writer draws a parallel as follows:

"The spirit of romance has flung its boldness into English literature. It plunders what it can from Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish. It ramps over the world; it dashes to Venice, to Malta, to Constantinople, to the Garden of Eden, to the Valley of the Shadow of Death, to Liliput, to desert islands, to Norman baron and Burgundian noble, to Virginia, to Florence, to India, to the South Sea, to Africa, and fetches home to England foreign wealth by land and sea. How boldly it sails east, west, south, and north, and by its shining wake shows that it is the same spirit of romance that has voyaged from Arthurian legend to Mr. Kipling!

"French men of letters have not had enough of this audacious spirit. They troop to Paris, where they have been accustomed to sit on their classical benches since Paris became the center of France. The romance of Villon is the romance of a Parisian thief; the romance of Ronsard is the romance of the Parisian salon. Montaigne strolls about his seigniory while England is topsy-turvy with excitement of new knowledge and new feeling. Corneille has the nobleness of a *jeune fille*. You can measure them all by their inability to plant a colony. Wreck them on a desert island, Villon will pick blackberries, Ronsard will skip stones, Montaigne whittle, Corneille look like a gentleman, and the empire of France will not increase by a hand's-breadth. Take a handful of Elizabethan poets, and Sidney chops, Shakespeare cooks, Jonson digs, Bacon snares, Marlowe catches a wild ass; in twenty-four hours they have a log fort, a score of savage slaves, a windmill, a pinnace, and the cross of St. George flying from the tallest tree.

"It is the adventurous capacity in English men of letters that has outdone the French. They lay hold of words and sentences and beat them to their needs. They busy themselves with thoughts and sentiments as if they were boarding pirates, going the nearest way. They do not stop to put on uniforms; whereas in France the three famous literary periods of the Pléiade, the Classicists, and the Romanticists have been three struggles over form—quarrels to expel or admit some few score words, questions of rubric and vestments. . . . English courage owes its success to its union with common sense. The French could send forty Light Brigades to instant death; French guards are wont to die as if they went a-wooing; but the French have not the versatile absorption in the business at hand of the English. The same distinction shows in the two literatures. Nothing could be more brilliant than Victor Hugo in 1830. His verse flashes like the white plume of Navarre. His was the most famous charge in literature. Hernani and Ruy Blas have prodigious brilliancy and courage, but they lack common sense. They conquer, win deafening applause, bewilder men with excitement; but, victory won, they have not the aptitude for settling down. They are like soldiers who knew not how to go back to plow and smithy. The great French literature of the Romantic period did not dig foundation, slap on mortar, or lay arches in the cellar of its house after the English fashion."

Wherefore, concludes Mr. Sedgwick, while we Americans love Mr. Matthew Arnold because he is an English poet, we must disregard his entreaties for cosmopolitan standards. "Let us open wide the doors of our minds and give hospitable reception to foreign literature whencesoever it may come, but let us not forget that it only comes as a friend to our intelligence, and can never be own brother to our affections."

An Adverse View of Kipling. — Kipling has been praised so indiscriminately that an adverse view of his work seems almost refreshing. W. L. Phelps, assistant professor of English literature in Yale, is the critic who refuses to fall down and worship. He expressed himself, in a recent lecture, as follows:

"But Kipling is the last man to whom we can award praise indiscriminately. He is awfully uneven and full of errors. When he is dull he is perfectly horrible. I never read anything so dull as are some of his pages. He is a barbarian, slowly coming up to civilized standards. He has little if any taste, and he shows no proper balance in his work. He is lacking in art. His tragedy often becomes melodrama, his comedy buffoonery, his characterization caricature. His style is utterly bad. He strives for effect and to say smart things, and sometimes he says them, but often he is ludicrous. It would not do for a young writer to copy him. It would wreck his future.

"And Kipling is not well read. His books impress me as those of a man who reads little and has studied less. He does not understand sentence construction, to use a rhetorical term. But he is a master and supreme in his knowledge of words. Here he is a king of writers. It is the one great reason for his effectiveness. He always knows just the word to use—the power of the specific word. He is a far greater success in the short story than in the novel. He can not draw character, as a novel demands. Perhaps he has not the patience, perhaps he can not do it. Mulvaney

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is the only living creature in his pages. He is an addition to literature.

"Kipling delights in drunkenness. We laugh at drunkenness nowadays, as the Elizabethans laughed at insanity, and Kipling uses it as a trump card all the time. I hope civilization will advance beyond the point where we may laugh at drunkenness, but we have not reached it yet. An extensive fondness for profanity is seen in his work. Profanity rightly used is very effective in strong talking, especially when it comes from the mouth of an otherwise silent and non-talkative man. But as Kipling uses it, and smears it all over his pages, it becomes boresome in the extreme. Smells also occupy a large part of his attention; take the 'Strange Ride' as an example. Beastly details never escape him. His treatment of women is horrible, pagan, uncivilized, and above all his occasional cynicism strikes us as very bad. A woman reading some of Kipling's tales seems as much out of place as she would in the office of a cheap hotel, with the stale tobacco, oaths, and bad air."

FITZGERALD'S STORIES OF FAMOUS SONGS.

SAID Fletcher of Saltoun to the Earl of Montrose in 1703: "We find that most of the ancient legislators thought they could not well reform the manners of any city without the help of a lyric, and sometimes of a dramatic, poet. . . . The poorer sorts of both sexes are daily tempted to all manner of wickedness by infamous ballads, sung in every corner of the streets." Chaucer's knight "could songes make, and well indite"; and that fat rascal, Falstaff, exclaimed, "I had rather than forty shillings I had my Book of Songs and Sonnets here." For hundreds of years, England, Scotland, Ireland, have been rich in ballads and madrigals —songs of May Day and Christmas, Easter and Whitsun, catches, roundels, glees, lyrics of high and lowly life, songs of loving and fighting, of carousing and of fierce encounter; "and tho few seek to know the origin of the songs that please them, the telling of the tale always adds to their attraction."

It is with the object of supplying this attraction that Mr. Fitzgerald, in his "Stories of Famous Songs," displays the results of fifteen years of labor in his peculiar field, and recounts brief histories, generally accurate and always entertaining, of the world's most famous or most popular songs and ballads, gathered from all sorts of available sources—books, magazines, newspapers, and the notes of living friends and representatives of the singers whose harps are long since mute. "Many of the particulars, as to the origin, authorship, and outcome of several of the ballads and pieces, here appear in print for the first time." The author has restricted himself to the pleasing task of relating the stories of such lays and lyrics as were written under romantic, pathetic, or entertaining circumstances; and he is confident that no notable effusion "with which any history is associated, as to its inception and birth," has been omitted.

He begins with "Home, Sweet Home," and ends with "God Save the King"; between these are included many an entertaining story or anecdote of the famous songs of England and Scotland, Ireland and Wales; of French and Italian songs; Prussian, Austrian, Hungarian, Swedish, and American songs; and of many a lay of love or war that, in its time, has "held children from play and old men from the chimney-corner."

Of "Home, Sweet Home," Dr. Mackay wrote: "It has done more than statesmanship or legislation to keep alive in the hearts of the people the virtues that flourish at the fireside, and to recall to its hallowed circle the wanderers who stray from it." But round both words and music of this evergreen song controversy has raged for years. Of the claims of Planche and O'Sullivan, Mr. Fitzgerald disposes in summary and convincing fashion:

"Mr. Planché allows Payne to have the full right and honor of the authorship of the words all his life, and not till twenty years after his death does he come forward with his claim. But long before this Michael John O'Sullivan, a journalist and writer of plays, gave it out that he not only wrote the song, but also the opera of 'Clari'! Of course, it would be quite logical for a theatrical manager to pay an author two hundred and fifty pounds for a work he did not write!—the sum that Kemble paid Payne for a piece that was written, according to their version, by Mr. Planche and Mr. O'Sullivan—not in collaboration, but separately! And not only that. They allowed Payne's name to appear nightly in the bills and to be advertised on the song, and advertised on the book of the words, as published by Lacy in the Strand. Here is the title-page: 'Clari, the Maid of Milan! A musical drama, in two acts, by John Howard Payne, Author of "Brutus," "The Lancers," "Love in Humble Life," "Charles the Second," "Ali Pasha,"' etc. I think that should settle the matter."

The story of the melody, that Sir Henry Bishop adapted it from a Sicilian air—a story that, having once secured a footing in newspapers and magazines, has held on with phenomenal tenacity—is shown to be another imposture, begotten of piracy and opportunity. Dr. Charles Mackay, engaged with Sir Henry in the work of revising "The Melodies of England," learned from him the history of the air. He (Sir Henry) had been engaged by a firm of publishers of music to edit a collection of national melodies of all countries, In the course of this work he found that he had no Sicilian air, and he proceeded to invent one:

"The result was the now well-known air of 'Home, Sweet Home,' which he arranged to the verses of Howard Payne. Pirates were in the field as now, and, believing the air to be Sicilian and non-copyright, they commenced issuing the song in a cheaper form; but Messrs. Goulding, D'Almaine & Co. brought action against the offenders and won the day on the sworn evidence of Sir Henry Bishop, who declared himself to be the inventor of the same. This should decide the matter for all time."

Very lively and entertaining is the story of "Robin Adair," the impulsive and impecunious young Irishman, and his love-lorn sweetheart, Lady Caroline Keppel, who wrote the song to the tune of "Eileen Aroon," and afterward married him, advancing him, by her family influence, to the posts of King's sergeant, surgeon, and surgeon-general. And that other romantic and heartrending story of "The Mistletoe Bough"—the lovely bride who was buried alive in the old oak chest. Miss Mitford says the story belongs to Bramshill, Sir John Cope's house in Hampshire, altho the same tragic incident is associated with four other houses—the house of the Hartopps in Leicestershire; Marwell Old Hall, near Winchester; Exton Hall, the seat of the Noels; and the Lovell house, at Bawdrip. The name of Haynes Bayly, who wrote the song, is associated in the memory of the passing generation with those other dear old household ditties, "I'd Be a Butterfly" and "She Wore a Wreath of Roses." Novelists have appropriated the title of Bayly's famous song, and in 1834 Charles Somerset produced at the Garrick Theater, Whitechapel, a melodrama, "The Mistletoe Bough, or the Fatal Chest."

Of "Auld Lang Syne," our author remarks that, like many another ballad that lives in the hearts of the people, this essentially human song was made by an unknown hand, that perhaps produced nothing else worth remembering; for, contrary to the prevailing notion, "which, it must be acknowledged, editors of Burns have done their best to foster," "Auld Lang Syne" was not written by the author of "Tam O'Shanter"; and, as matter of history, Burns never claimed it. The phrase, "Auld Lang Syne," is of the heather born, and even the quaint lexicographer, old Jamieson, could not help growing sentimental over the soothing words in his "Scottish Dictionary":

"'To a native of the country,' he says, 'it conveys a soothing idea to the mind, as recalling the memory of joys that are passed.' It 'compresses into small and euphonious measure much of the tender recollection of one's youth, which, even to middle-aged men, seems to be brought from a very distant but very dear past.' 'Auld Lang Syne,' be it remembered, was a phrase in use in very early times, and it can be traced to the days of Elizabeth in connection with the social feelings and the social gatherings of the Scot; as a convivial and friendly song it existed in broadsides

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prior to the close of the seventeenth century. An early version of the song is to be found in James Watson's collection of Scottish songs published in 1711."

On the 17th of December, 1788, Mrs. Dunlop of Dunlop, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, received a letter from Burns in which he writes:

"Apropos, is not the Scot's phrase, 'Auld Lang Syne,' exceedingly expressive? There is an old song and tune which has often thrilled through my soul. You know I am an enthusiast on old Scot songs. I shall give you the verses.' And he enclosed the words of 'Auld Lang Syne' as we know them, and unless Burns was wilfully concealing fact, he only trimmed the lines and did not originate or write the lyric. He continues somewhat extravagantly: 'Light lie the turf on the breast of the heaven-inspired poet who composed this glorious fragment! There is more of the fire of native genius in it than half a dozen modern English bacchanalians.' Burns would hardly write like this about himself and his work, so we take it that he only preserved it from forgetfulness."

Three years later, Burns writes to his publisher, Thompson:

"One song more, and I am done—'Auld Lang Syne.' The air is but mediocre, but the following song, the old song of the olden times, and which has never been in print, nor even in manuscript, until I took it down from an old man's singing, is enough to recommend any air."

It is well known that Burns contributed more than sixty songs, "begged, borrowed, or stolen," as he frankly acknowledged, to make up the "Museum." One of his editors, Skipsey, attributes "Comin' through the Rye" to Burns, and another declares that he wrote "Could Aught of Song," altho both were anonymous long before the "plowman-poet's" time. The melody of "Auld Lang Syne" is attributed by Fitzgerald, on authority which seems conclusive, to William Shield, who wrote the music for "Old Towler," "The Wolf," "The Heaving of the Lead," and "The Post Captain." "Auld Lang Syne" was introduced into an adaptation of Scott's "Rob Roy," and sung before George IV. in 1822.

(*To be concluded.*)

ARE PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEMORALIZING?

THIS is rather a startling question, and it appears at first sight rather absurd; but James Buckman maintains, with some show of justice, in *The Interior* (Chicago), that it must be answered in the affirmative. Mr. Buckman says:

"For ten years or more I have not bought, I dare say, a dozen books, my excuse being that I have access to two of the largest and best-equipped public libraries in the country. I find the resources of these libraries adequate to all my professional needs; and, so far as mental pleasure is concerned, they are inexhaustible sources of entertainment. Yet, when I look at my own slenderly furnished book-shelves, and recall the days when, as a college boy, I used to count it a month's delight to save for, and buy, and devour, and pencil, and reread some volume of my especial desire, I can not help feeling that something good and helpful, something morally and intellectually stimulating, has gone out of my life.

"Is it not true that there is some ethical significance in the right ownership of books? I say the right ownership, because to possess them as mere chattels, or furniture, or ornaments, is neither a moral nor an intellectual benefit. The young person who has a strong desire to make a book his legal property will not exhaust this desire until the book has become his mental and spiritual property also. One of my old teachers used to say that boys are naturally misers, and if they put a penny into a thing, they will be sure to take two pennies' worth of satisfaction out of it. As I look back upon my own experience, I am convinced that this is true, at least of books. I am willing to confess that I have never got at the real, inmost soul and essence of a book since I quit buying them.

"If the public library deprives a person of the real moral helpfulness that comes from the ownership of books, it is, negatively at least, and in so far, a demoralizing institution. Anything that abates moral vigor and vitality is demoralizing. No matter how negative or indirect the influence may be, it counts just as positively on the wrong side."

But this is not all. Mr. Buckman is convinced that the libraries are open to still "more positive and serious charges," as follows:

"The influence of the public library is distinctly demoralizing, it seems to me, in the license it affords, to young people especially, of unlimited indulgence in books of light and ephemeral character—chiefly, of course, fiction. Nine tenths of all the books taken from public libraries, by readers between the ages of fifteen and thirty, are stories. The very opportunity for so much light reading—which would be obtainable in no other way—is immoral in its effect. It may be objected, and rightly, that it is outside the province and authority of a public library to regulate the reading habits of its patrons. I admit this, of course; but my charge lies back of it, namely, in the fact that the library provides the opportunity for excessive, and therefore mentally and morally debilitating, light reading. The fault lies in the library idea, not the library method. It is wrong in essence to allow young people to have unrestricted access to a great mass of romantic, fictitious reading. They never would have this license were it not for the public library. And the absorbing extent to which they avail themselves of it is acknowledged by the majority of parents and teachers. 'I can scarcely keep my pupils' minds fixed upon their studies,' says a teacher in one of our large cities, 'so taken up are they with the fad-books of the day, which they draw out of the public library, and pass from hand to hand, devouring them greedily even during study hours.'

"Aside from the time wasted in this profitless devouring of fiction, the mental and moral enervation of reading to excess that which leaves no real intellectual furnishing is very great. It is like a diet composed solely of liquid stimulants. What little quickening the mind gets is through direct absorption. There is no substance to be digested and gradually assimilated into new and healthful tissue.

"Once more, and finally, I am inclined to think that the public library has a demoralizing effect upon the community by reason of the method of reading which it encourages. Any one who for any length of time patronizes a public library almost invariably falls into the library habit of reading—the superficial, skimming, skipping habit, that incapacitates the mind for really incorporating what it reads, but permits it to gratify a temporary curiosity by tasting a little here and a little there, sipping like a butterfly from every blossom, but never once, like the honest bee, getting down into the flower, and draining its honey, and rubbing eager thighs in its pollen. The reader of library books never retains any of their vitality. . . . . .

"Now, this superficial, careless, non-appropriate, non-perceptive habit of mind encouraged by the library method of reading has a moral tendency, just like any other habit. It tends to make a person superficial, slip-shod, and lacking in thoroughness in other relations of life. The skimmer, the jack-of-all-books, the non-appropriate reader, is apt to be a student lacking in grasp and thoroughness. Whatever his work may be, wrong habits of reading will have a tendency to make him botch it."

NOTES.

The Transcript, Boston, gives the following set of rules for the benefit of art critics: "If he paints the sky gray and the grass brown, he belongs to the Old School. If he paints the sky blue and the grass green, he belongs to the Realistic School. If he paints the sky green and the grass blue, he belongs to the Impressionist School If he paints the sky yellow and the grass purple, he is a Colorist. If he paints the sky black and the grass red, he is an artist of great decorative talents—great enough to make posters."

TENNYSON'S use of "s" is the cause of continued discussion. Tennyson, it will be remembered, said that he never put two "s's" together. Mr. W. W. Ward, after a careful search, found several apparent exceptions to this statement; only to be corrected in turn by W. T. Malleson, who pointed out the fact that the exceptions noted were not real ones, one "s" having a sound different from the other. "As she," for example, would phonetically be written "Az she." Now *The Fordham Monthly* rises to remark that Tennyson included even these apparent exceptions in his statement, for the very misquotation he objected to was, "And freedom broadens slowly down," which contains the "z" and "s" combination. Mr. Ward has evidently proved his point; but in doing so has also proved that Tennyson did not allow his thought to be hampered to an unreasonable degree by the machinery of versification.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

EVOLUTION OUTSIDE THE BODY.

IN a very suggestive letter to *Science* (February 25), Arthur Allin, of the University of Colorado, notes that all the great advances of man during the past century are what he calls "extra-organic"; that is, they have been made outside the body or organism; they are improvements in machinery and mechanical devices that supplement and extend the action of our sense-organs. Says Mr. Allin:

"Progress has marched with colossal strides during the last fifty and even twenty years. Nevertheless, we see no corresponding advances made organically which may be deemed adequate to such progress. As far as our congenital or blastogenic qualities are concerned, we are probably little if any better than our forefathers of fifty or a thousand years ago. The progress actually made is out of all proportion to the advances made in our organisms.

"Our sense- and motor-organs are essentially instruments and tools. So also, for that matter, is the brain. They are sifters, sentinels, receivers, transmitters, etc., all pressed into the service of the organism or some of its parts. The eye is manifestly an optical instrument, tho a poor one, when compared with that additional eye or sense-organ, the microscope or telescope. It is a well-known fact that it suffers from every defect that can be found in an optical instrument. It was useful in its time, and is so, I presume, to-day. Civilization, however, has taken its gigantic strides guided by extraorganic eyes.

"Most, if not all the three hundred or more mechanical movements known to mechanics to-day are found exemplified in the human body. From an evolutionary standpoint it is still more important to note that all the machinery in the world, all the bars, levers, joints, pulleys, pumps, girders, wheels, axles, ball-and-socket movements, etc., are but variations, extensions, adaptations of the accumulated advantageous variations and adaptations of the human organism.

"Thus our sense-organs are indefinitely multiplied and extended by such extraorganic sense-organs as the microscope, telescope, resonator, telephone, telegraph, thermometer, etc. Our motor-organs are multiplied by such agencies as steam and electrical machines, etc., in the same manner. The printing-press is an extraorganic memory far more lasting and durable than the plastic but fickle brain. Fire provides man with a second digestive apparatus by means of which hard and stringy roots and other materials for food are rendered digestible and poisonous roots and herbs rendered innocuous. Tools, traps, weapons, etc., are but extensions of bodily contrivances. Clothing, unlike the fur or layer of blubber of the lower animal, becomes a part of the organism at will. One becomes more or less independent of seasons, climates, and geographical restrictions. Thousands of extraorganic adaptations are being invented (most of them really accidental variations) every day."

Mr. Allin extends the meaning of Prof. J. Mark Baldwin's term, "social heredity," to cover the transmission from generation to generation of this improved environment, or of variations outside the organism. This means, of course, the transmission and development in the human brain of the power of adapting oneself quickly to the inherited environment. In other words, it must not take the modern students more than a few months to grasp the principles, say, of the steam-engine, which the human race was ages in devising. Says the author:

"Adaptability to one's new environment is always the mark of high intellectual development. Such adaptability is rendered possible by the nature and growth of the brain. Of the 800,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 nerve-cells present in the human cortex, all are formed before birth. But all are not developed. Cell elements are present but immature, mere granules, nuclei which do not form a functional part of the tissue. Under certain conditions, however, they are capable of further development. With further growth and exercise nerve-fibers appear and form functional systems.

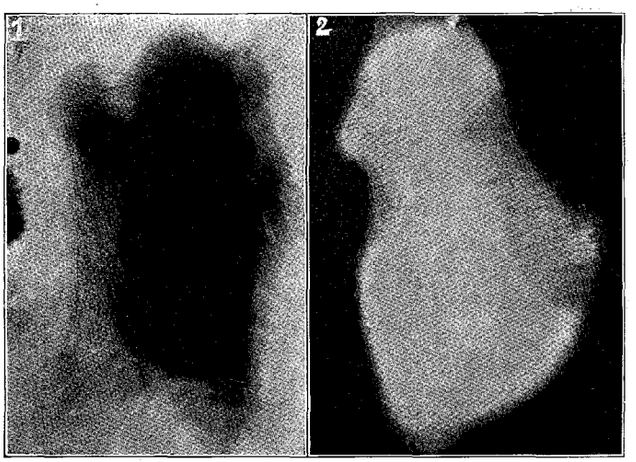
"It seems, therefore, that in addition to the cells and fibers connected at birth (and sometimes later), as in instincts, there is a mass of latent or potential nerve-cells and fibers which *await connection*. These form probably the physical basis of our acquired (mental) characteristics.

"Thus there is rendered possible the speedy acquisition of knowledge of the past and new arrangements and adaptations to meet the requirements of a more exacting environment. The latent cells become functional, and new associational paths are formed which become, or may become, by the law of habit, just as fixed and, ontogenetically considered, as reflex, and organic as the most definite inherited reflex action and instinct.

"Some such theory as the above seems to be necessary to explain the wonderful advance of modern civilization. It is certainly not explained by any one or all of the three processes mentioned above, namely, those of organic, intraorganic, and germinal selection. It may, however, be considered as a continuation of the same fundamental process. If the organism were forced to evolve within itself, by the slow process of organic selection, all the adaptations necessary for such a civilization as we have to-day, it is obvious that after millions of years it would finally produce a world-colossus, or impossible gigantic monstrosity."

PHOTOGRAPHY OF SO-CALLED VITAL EMANATIONS.

THE experiments made recently in France, which seemed to the experimenters to prove that some subtle emanation from the living body can affect a sensitive photographic plate, have already been mentioned in these columns, as well as some of the explanations that have been given of the phenomena.



POSITIVE CONTACT IMAGE PRODUCED BY THE COLD HAND OF A CORPSE ON A SENSITIVE PLATE IN A WARM DEVELOPER.

CONTACT IMAGE PRODUCED ON A SENSITIVE PLATE BY THE HAND OF A CORPSE, ARTIFICIALLY WARMED, IN A COLD DEVELOPER.

That these phenomena are not "vital," at any rate—that is, that they are not produced by living any more than by dead matter—has just been conclusively proved by another French experimenter, M. P. Yvon. He has succeeded in producing exactly the same effects with a dead hand as with a living hand, the only necessary condition being that it should be sufficiently warm. This seems to show that the effect is produced by heat and not by life. Similar effects are produced even by warm inanimate objects. In *La Nature* (Paris, February 19) we find an article by M. L. Dubartin, describing M. Yvon's work.

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It is well known, says M. Dubartin, that the gelatin-bromid plates that are used in these experiments are so extremely sensitive that when they are plunged into a developer in total darkness the surface becomes "veiled," altho they have not been previously exposed to light. Sensitive plates are sensitive not alone to light; other agents or exterior forces, such as heat, electricity, and mechanical actions, can also impress them. These are sometimes, in the absence of light, sufficient to produce negatives of considerable intensity.

The effects supposed to be due to vital emanations or aura are then, according to M. Yvon, due to this spontaneous "veil," which he calls the "latent veil," and to the action of heat, to which may be added that of red light—if a red lantern is used in the laboratory, as was the case with some of the experiments. M. Yvon's crucial test was performed as follows:

"The facts announced by Messrs. Luys and David are real ones, but they can be explained without any new hypothesis, and a single experiment is sufficient to test them; we can reproduce them by using a hand detached from a dead body—not embalmed, so as to remove any possibility of chemical action. . . . . .

"The dead hand and the living hand were placed near each other on the same plate plunged in the developer; the length of contact was fifteen minutes. . . . To prevent cooling from taking place too rapidly, the upper side of the hand was kept in contact with a reservoir of acetate of soda heated to 50° [122° F.]. . . . .

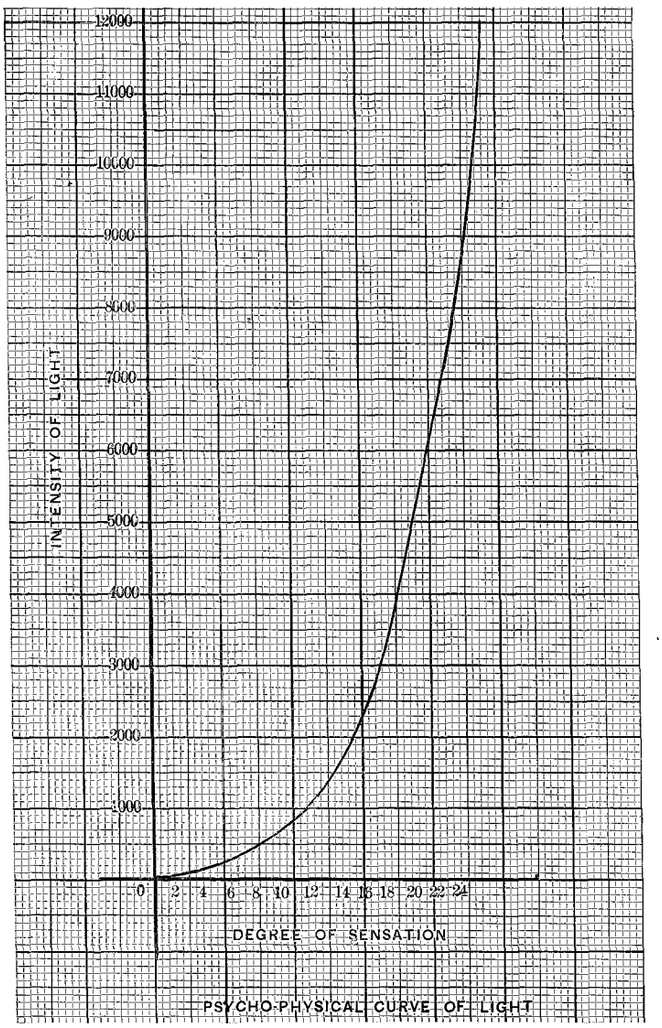
"The experiment showed what it would be easy to foresee: in general, all the impressions obtained with the living hand were more accentuated, since it alone has within itself an active element—heat."

M. Yvon reversed the conditions of his experiment by cooling the object in contact with the plate and heating his developer. In this case he obtained a figure resembling those obtained by the other method, but positive instead of negative. His results are shown plainly by the accompanying photographs.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Brain Fatigue in School Work.—A question of interest to teachers is raised by a recent paper by Dr. Kemsies, the headmaster of a large German school, who gives his personal experience of the conditions which influence the working capacity of his pupils. We quote from an abstract of his article in *The Hospital:* "The best work, he says, is done at the beginning of the week, after the Sunday holiday; and by Tuesday afternoon it has already begun to deteriorate. Again, the mornings produce the best work, and the midday rest, during which the midday meal is taken, does not produce the same recuperation as the night's rest. If these results are to be taken as correct, it would seem as if many of our educational customs might be reformed with considerable advantage. We have long thought that a reversion to the two half-holidays would be a great advantage to the children, however much the teachers might dislike it, and these investigations only tend to confirm our idea. Young ladies, again, used to go to school in the morning and the afternoon, with a two hours' interval between the two sessions. But now it is thought desirable, we suppose, that they should be free to pay calls with their mothers in the afternoons, and everything is crowded into one long grind of four hours in the morning. Moreover, a modern blackboard lesson is a very different thing from the work that used to be done in school hours, much of which would now be called preparation; and, altho as a means of teaching facts its value is obvious, so also is its power of producing fatigue. Curiously enough, the German experience is that gymnastics, which we are apt to class with play, produce the greatest fatigue of all, rendering the work done after it practically useless. But, then, the gymnastics are probably done in a class, each pupil having to do as he is told. This is practically another lesson, and is not to be put into the same category with half an hour in a fives-court, or at football. It must not be forgotten that the effort to make teaching interesting, which is its great characteristic in modern times, does not really lighten the burden on the child. It makes learning easier, but it makes him learn more; it keeps him always at it, and it steals from him those moments of torpor and stupidity, of dreams and vacancy, in which his little brain used to take furtive snatches of repose."

HOW FAR CAN WE TRUST OUR SENSES?

EVERY one knows that our senses occasionally deceive us, but few realize that in normal condition they habitually give wrong indications, in one respect at least: they do not indicate accurately the intensity of the force, whatever it may be, that excites the sense-organ. That is to say, of two lights, one that is of double intensity does not seem twice as bright; of two sounds, one that is twice as loud as the other does not appear so to the ear. Scientists have long known this, and many efforts have been made to determine what the exact relation is between



CURVE OF LIGHT.

the intensity of the exciting agent and that of the resulting sensation. An account of recent experiments in this direction is given in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 5) by M. Casslant.

The question, we are told, has been taken up recently anew by M. Charles Henry, who has endeavored to solve it by trying a series of experiments for each sensation, representing their results graphically by drawing a curve, such as those that are used to show varying heights of barometer or thermometer for a series of days, and then deducing a mathematical law by a study of these curves. The method followed consisted in determining the intensity of the excitant corresponding to the smallest sensation perceived, then to increase this intensity, and to determine the degrees of sensation produced. The principle difficulty in the experiments consisted in measuring the intensity of the excitant with sufficient exactitude. We give M. Henry's method for the sensation of sight, as a type of all his experiments. Says M. Casslant:

"This depends on the well-known principle that the intensity

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of the light passing through a screen is proportional to the area of the opening; in this way the measure of the luminous intensity depends on the measure of a surface—an elementary problem. . . .

"To make the experiment practically, we observe the source of light, such as a candle or a lamp, with the aid of the photoptometer, a sort of telescope devised by Radiguet, having a diaphragm with a variable opening. . . . . .

"As we have said, the intensity of the light is caused to increase from the least perceptible amount, and at each new degree of sensation the corresponding intensity is measured. To obtain all the intensities within sufficiently wide limits, the source of light is moved or its intensity is varied, the diaphragm serving to determine intermediate degrees only. Usually the experiments were made between 0 and 60 candle-meters [a candle-meter is the intensity of a standard candle at the distance of one meter], but much greater intensities are to be tried.

"Once in possession of the necessary values, the curve is drawn, as represented by the annexed figure, in which the distances of points on the curve from the base-line are intensities of illumination, and the corresponding distances from the side-line represent the corresponding degrees of sensation."

It only remains to deduce from this curve the mathematical formula that expresses the general relation between intensity and sensation in the case of light. This, altho difficult, has been accomplished by M. Henry, but his result will interest mathematicians alone. From a general study of the curve we see that sensation does not increase proportionally to intensity. At first it is nearly so, but afterward its increase is much slower. Thus the degree of sensation for an intensity of 250 is 6, while for 500 it is not 12 but only 8, and for 1,000 it is only a little over 12. It does not reach 24 till the intensity goes up to above 12,000. The results for the sense of hearing and for that of heat and cold are very similar. The shape of the curve depends of course somewhat on the person; in mathematical terms, the formula contains "parameters" that depend on the individual and on the previous state of his sense-organ, but its characteristics remain the same. Passing now to practical applications, we quote M. Casslant's closing paragraphs:

"The formulas of M. Charles Henry have led to numerous practical applications. In particular, the psychophysical law has enabled M. Bourdelles, inspector-general of roads and bridges, to improve our lighthouse system by the use of flashlights. For the fixed illumination are substituted flashes that occur every five seconds and last for the time necessary to produce the full luminous sensation—a time given by M. Charles Henry's formula for a given distance. The result is that by this new arrangement the material is simplified, and without altering the character of the light it answers better the requirements of navigation, its intensity is increased, it is clearly defined for a given distance, and the result is a notable degree of economy. M. Henry's studies of the psychophysical law in the case of colored light will doubtless enable us to make new progress in the use of such light.

"These facts show that altho serious progress has been made during the past few years in our knowledge of the psychophysical law, there yet remains much to be accomplished in this direction, and it is probable that in the near future we shall have new results to announce."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Shall We Live on Fruit?—The advice of those modern dietetic reformers who tell us to subsist largely on fruits does not commend itself to *The Alienist and Neurologist* (St. Louis), which has the following to say on the subject:

"The fruit-eating craze is possibly the most degenerate of the many recent fads. The fruit-eating and pot-bellied natives of the tropics and their next lower relatives, the apes, are truly inspiring objects of imitation by civilized man; not even their outdoor and arboreal lives save them from the consequences of a meager and irritating regimen. It is truly pitiful to see the army of neurasthenics, dyspeptics, rheumatics, starving their tissues and acidulating their blood at the beck of a few, to put it charitably, harebrained enthusiasts. It is fair to suppose that a troop of rickety children will later rise up and call them anything but blessed, a fate from which the ape saves himself by abundant potations of river water.

"The fact with regard to fruit is, that altho it contains little nourishment it agrees well with many people endowed with a vigorous gastric mucosa and fairly alkaline blood. To them it brings looseness and joy. In many dyspeptic states, it is the first foodstuff to disagree, and to the ill-nourished neurasthenic it is a miserable substitute for the better tissue-builders.

"An appeal to the facts of evolution gives little comfort to the cranks of one dietary idea. Primitive man has as hunter and herdsman thriven on an animal dietary. Nuts and fruits have served his turn as well, and encouraged him to the cultivation of the cereals. There is no evidence to show that the people of any nation have become longer-lived or shorter-lived on account of an exclusively vegetable dietary, or that any association of cranks has increased the longevity of its members by any exclusive system whatever."

RÔLE OF IRON IN THE LIVING BODY.

WE all know that iron is a valuable tonic, but few understand that it is an element absolutely necessary to life, and that it plays an important physiological rôle in the system. The results of recent investigations on the subject are popularly set forth in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris, February 1) by M. A. Dastre, from whose article we translate some of the most interesting paragraphs. Says M. Dastre:

"The substances most universally disseminated in the mineral world are also the ones most widely found in living beings. The same simple bodies that enter into the composition of the earth's crust and into that of the atmosphere enter also into the constitution of animal and vegetable organisms. Living matter is not, as Buffon believed, a substance dependent on choice, and chemically distinct from dead matter, being of superior and immortal essence; it is a compound of the humblest and commonest materials of mineral nature. Among the seventy-two elements that chemistry furnishes us, scarcely twenty are found in organisms, and among them at most a dozen may be regarded as essential constituents. These twelve simple substances are the most common in the world; iron is the last and the heaviest of them all.

"If we seek a reason for the fact that the living world is made up only of the most universally disseminated elements, the general reason is not difficult to see. It is a consequence of the universal laws of nutrition and increase. Life is kept up only by continual exchanges with the physical world; under the form of food or stimulant, it gets from that world its substance and its energies, and restores them faithfully. As living beings arise from germs that are always extremely small, the mass of transmitted matter is always small, often infinitesimally so, compared with those that are acquired, that is to say, of course, taken from the soil or the atmosphere.

"It is probable that at the first appearance of the earlier living forms, these beings had a simpler chemical constitution than present organisms. The extremest degree of simplicity that we can imagine still requires four elements: carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, which are necessary to form the fundamental organic molecule. The other elements, iron one of the last among them, were doubtless added successively by a sort of chemical adaptation of the living creature to the environment that constantly offered them. To speak in the language of the chemists, this faculty of accommodation or adaptation depends on the aptitude of the fundamental organic molecule to join to itself successively the atomic groups that are of widest occurrence around it and that correspond best to its functions. In simpler terms, the circulation of matter between living and inanimate nature and the necessary accommodation of these two, one to another, require that animals and plants should be formed of the same clay as the earth on which they live."

Iron, then, the author tells us, is present in plants and animals simply because it abounds in nature. Most of the brightly colored red or yellow rocks owe their coloration to it, and recent experiments show that the brilliant colors of many plants are also due to it. In animals, too, it colors the blood purple and the bile green, and gives brilliant tints to fur and plumage. It seems,

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then, to be nature's great colorist. "When nature takes up her brush," said Haüy, "the father of mineralogy," "it is always iron that supplies her palette."

The great weight of the iron atom necessitates its linkage with a vast number of lighter atoms in the organic molecule. Thus, says the author:

"We find molecular edifices of gigantic dimensions, of which the organic compounds of iron offer a remarkable example. In particular, the molecule of the red matter of the blood of higher animals contains, for one atom of iron, 712 of carbon, 1,130 of hydrogen, 214 of nitrogen, 245 of oxygen, and 2 of sulfur—in all 2,303. . . . . .

"Thus iron enters into organic matter in the midst of an immense cortège of elements that it carries along with it, which sustain it and float it, as it were, in their substance. It is natural that its atoms, each of which has such a multitudinous escort, should be found in living bodies only in small numbers."

The principle rôle of iron in living beings, we are told by the author, is to aid in combustion, that is, in the assimilation of oxygen within the body. This it does by acting as a carrier of oxygen, which it furnishes to the tissues from its higher or ferric compounds, taking on the lower or ferrous state of oxidation in the act. It has recently been discovered that the liver is the principal seat of this action. Says M. Dastre:

"It [the liver] contains iron, and this iron exists in forms analogous to the ferrous and ferric compounds; on the other hand, it is filled with blood which carries the oxygen necessary for combustion, both in the state of simple solution and in loose chemical combination in its globules. All the conditions necessary to the production of slow combustion are thus found here together. It can not, therefore, be doubted that it really takes place. This is the new function that we must assign to the liver."

This being the case, it is evident that without iron we should die, and it is therefore providential that the metal should occur almost everywhere in the plant world.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDUCATION OF ANIMALS.

IN an article on this subject in the *Revue de l'École d'Anthropologie*, M. Charles Letourneau tells us that nearly every living creature is more or less capable of education. In many this education is latent and inherited, and manifests its effects in the course of individual development, so that the parents may turn off their young to shift for themselves as soon as they are able to do so. But in other cases preliminary training is necessary. Says M. Letourneau (our quotations are from a translation in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, February):

"Some species take care for the future of their offspring, and before sending them away teach them to fly, or swim, or hunt, or fish. Dureau de la Malle saw falcons, high up in the air, drop dead mice and swallows in order to teach their young to spring upon their prey when in rapid flight, and to estimate distances; and when the little hawklets were somewhat larger, they dropped living birds instead of dead game. American crested ducks teach their young to find seeds and to snap at flies and aquatic insects.

"It is generally the female that exercises this care for her offspring, while the male concerns himself little about the matter. The female wild duck leads her brood to the water, and takes care to choose places of no very great depth for this first lesson, and trains the little ones to hunt flies, mosquitoes, and beetles. The female of the eider duck gently carries her ducklings one by one in her beak, escorts them to the deep water, and teaches them to dive for fish. When they are tired she glides under them, takes them on her back, and carefully carries them to the shore. It is undoubtedly very largely by virtue of instinct and ancestral education that birds swim or fly, and the mother has only to invite them to the act by her example; but, for a more complete training, the lessons are very useful, if not necessary."

After giving examples of many other cases of parental training by birds, beasts, and even by insects, M. Letourneau goes on to say:

"All this is because, notwithstanding morphological differences, all living beings have something in common at the bottom; so that the physiological psychology of one species may illustrate that of others, and even of man. In short, we have good grounds for saying that all animals, whether vertebrates or not, but possessing nervous centers, however little developed, are susceptible of education; with all a suitable training long enough continued can to a certain extent derange the hereditary tendencies which we call instinctive, and even create new ones. These perturbations, these metamorphoses of native tendencies, are observable with special ease in domestic animals. We have a right to be surprised that, after having so successfully adapted the few animals with which we are acquainted to his service and use, man has not tamed many others. We may suppose theoretically, and it is made probable by numerous experiments, that there are few among the superior species that would resist a methodical and persistent training."

In the case of the more intelligent animals, like the dog, the process of education is made easier by centuries of association with man. There are other animals that might now be educated and utilized to great advantage if they had only the start that is given by such an inheritance. The author gives the case of the monkey as an example. He says of it:

"If the larger monkeys had been domesticated by man, and associated with him for thousands of years as the dog has been, it would not be unreasonable to suppose that they would have been still more modified, morally and physically, than that animal. They would probably have made a closer approach to the inferior human races; for the dog, different as he is from man, has been remarkably humanized by his contact. This mental humanization of the dog is an extremely important fact, as showing how powerful education may be; how, if time enough is taken, it may modify the organization. The domestic dog is evidently descended from one or several canidian ancestors similar to the wolf, very wild and not very intelligent, but endowed with a social instinct. Many centuries have been required to change it into the devoted companion and worshiper of man that it is, to acquire its expressive bark instead of the wolf's howling, and to assimilate the many qualities and capacities it exhibits so foreign to its nature. Its civilization has not taken place all at once. We still find half-wild dogs among the Australian hordes and other lower races, that do not know how to bark, that have no affectionate relations with their masters, and are nothing more than selfish auxiliaries in hunting or fierce sentries of the camp or village."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"PROF. F. E. NIPHER has recently measured the frictional effect of moving trains upon the air near them," says *The Scientific American*. "His apparatus consisted of a hemispherical cup, which he could fix at distances up to thirty inches from the window of a railway carriage. The mouth of this collector was turned toward the direction in which the train was moving at the time of observation; and the pressure due to the motion was conveyed to a pressure-gage by means of an india-rubber tube attached to the back of the collecting-cup. The results obtained showed that a large amount of air is dragged along with a rapidly moving train, the motion being also communicated to air many feet away. Most people believe that it is dangerous to stand near a train going at full speed, and Prof. Nipher has now proved that the moving air is a real source of danger. The air not only possesses sufficient power to cause one to topple over, but it also communicates a spinning motion tending to roll a person under the train, if the nature of the ground does not prevent such a result."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WORKMEN.—"*The London Times*, in a recent issue," says *The Industrial World*, "publishes the report of a conversation between an English engineer and an American manufacturing engineer upon the relative industrial conditions of the two countries, and comments at some length upon the facts revealed. The American, as was to have been expected, dwelt upon the superiority of the American workman and machinery and on what an economic writer of ability characterized as the 'cheapness of high wages.' He alleged that the American workman receives higher wages, but the labor-saving machinery makes possible a profitable export trade. As a matter of fact, the high wages, more than any other factor in the industrial life of the country, makes the profitable export trade possible. The high wages command the services of the best mechanics in the world, and the greater the skill of the artisan the larger the product of his labor and the less the waste from his work. The superior labor-saving machinery in this country has a good deal to do with the growing exports of manufactured products, but the most important agency of all is the higher wages."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC ABROAD.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN J. KEANE, formerly the head of the American Catholic University in Washington, finds it very difficult to make the European mind comprehend American ideas and appreciate the American spirit. The people abroad he finds puzzled by our political system, incapable of understanding the processes by which the diverse elements of our population become fused into homogeneity, and, most of all, at a total loss to understand the relations existing here between state and church. "A condition in which the church neither seeks patronage nor fears persecution seems to them almost inconceivable." The relation between Catholics and non-Catholics in America is equally a stumbling-block abroad. On this, and on the view with which the Chicago Parliament of Religions is regarded by European Catholics, the Archbishop discourses as follows (*The Catholic World*, March):

"They have for centuries, and with very good reason, been used to regarding Protestants as assailants of the church, to be met, as it were, at the point of the bayonet. When the American assures them that, with the exception of a small minority of fanatics, such is not at all the attitude of our non-Catholics; that they are Protestants simply by force of heredity, and mostly in perfectly good faith; that we regard them as fellow-Christians who, through the fault of their ancestors, have lost part of the Christian teaching and are in a false position as to the church and the channels of grace; and that we, in the spirit of fraternal charity, are striving to lead them up to the fulness of truth and grace; again he will seem to them more than ever a dreamer, and more probably than ever tainted in his orthodoxy.

"Hence their almost insuperable difficulty, for instance, in understanding and doing justice to the part taken by Catholics in the Parliament of Religions at Chicago. To them it seems treasonable collusion with the enemies of the Catholic Church and the Christian religion. Our American may show them that it was neither meant to be nor understood to be anything of the kind; he argues in vain. He may show them the printed record of the Catholic discourses pronounced day after day, demonstrating that not in a single instance was there any minimizing of Catholic belief; but it is of no use. He may tell them of the missionary work done from morning till night every day in the Catholic hall; of the enormous amount of Catholic literature distributed to eager inquirers; of the general impression produced that only the Catholic Church could stand up among all the religions of the world, in the calm majestic dignity and tender pitying charity coming from her consciousness of alone possessing the fulness of the truth, and from her consciousness too that it is still and ever her right and her duty to teach that fulness to the whole world; they only look on him in wonder, and go away staggered but not convinced. Occasionally, indeed, he will meet with more open minds, more capable of understanding and appreciating. Thus, when the plain facts of the case were stated to the Catholic Scientific Congress at Brussels, three years ago, the audience, not to be matched in Europe for intelligence and judiciousness, showed their sympathy and their approval in an outburst of enthusiasm not soon to be forgotten. Yet, once again, our Holy Father, knowing full well how totally different are the religious conditions and mental tendencies of Europe, has most wisely decreed that a parliament of the kind would there be unadvisable."

The Archbishop is generally regarded as one of the leaders of the "Liberals" in the Catholic Church of America. Apparently he has found the term Liberal associated, in the minds of European Catholics, with all sorts of objectionable views. They regard modern ideas and the spirit of the age, he tells us, as "essentially and hopelessly Voltairean, infidel, anti-Christian." Reference is made to the spirit, still existing, that filled the last days of Bishop Dupanloup with bitterness, because of his "magnificent commentary" on the Syllabus, demonstrating that it was not incompatible with modern life and civilization. The bishop and all who sympathized with him, says Dr. Keane, "were denounced as traitors selling out the Christian faith to modern infidelity," and were branded as "Liberals." "Since that day Liberals and Liberalism are terms far more awful and condemnatory than heretics and heresy. And so our American, altho laudably ready to thrash any man who would accuse him of deviating in the least from the church's teachings, has but a poor chance for a reputation of orthodoxy, since the survivors of this school have pinned on to him the label of Liberalism."

Nothing has for a long time done more, the Archbishop says, to enlighten European Catholics on the true nature of Americanism than the publication, in French, of "The Life of Father Hecker." The book has not received much attention here, but it has been a revelation abroad and has run through four editions there in a few months.

EVANGELISTS AND THE METHODISTS.

THERE seems to be a divergence of views among the editors of some of the Methodist Episcopal journals of the country in regard to the usefulness of evangelists, or of what are known as evangelistic services in the churches of that denomination. As the Methodist Episcopal Church has been specially known in the past for its frequent resort to these methods in awakening religious interest, the discussion of their utility in Methodist journals has more than ordinary interest and significance. Thus the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* raises the point whether the conditions are not such to-day as to require a change of procedure in the conduct of religious services and the possible employment of new agencies. It says that the time was when the work of the ministers in the Methodist Church was largely evangelistic, this rather than anything else. But there is now, it adds, not a little well-founded opposition to the employment of the old-time methods. This opposition comes, in part, from the feeling that the professional evangelists come into the churches as strangers, and that it is difficult to learn their true character ofttimes, and whether they always teach sound doctrine and are to be trusted in all respects. To give a concrete case on which to base its conclusions as to the value of evangelistic work in general *The Advocate* refers to the special meetings recently held in Pittsburg by Mr. Moody and Dr. Wilbur Chapman, and says:

"As to actual practical results, the general evangelistic movements, such as those of Mr. Moody, or those of Dr. Chapman, lately held in this city, are of doubtful utility in themselves. If the efforts end with them, as is too often the case, but little good follows. One faithful pastor leading an earnest church will often in a comparatively quiet way reap a much larger harvest than is gathered as the result of all the noise and show of one of these great public demonstrations. Nevertheless, there is a place for such movements as these. If the pastors of a community purpose a forward movement in all their churches—as it would be well that they should frequently—then let them arrange for one week of preparation in a union meeting, call to the leadership some godly, devoted, wise man of experience; and after the churches and Sunday-schools have thus been enlisted and public attention attracted, let each pastor take the battle into his own particular field, and wage a hand-to-hand conflict. Thus the best results might be secured."

For a view of a different sort from the same denominational source, we have an article in *The Northern Christian Advocate* (Syracuse), in which the writer contends that "evangelism is the crying need of Methodism" to-day. The writer deplores the decline of spirituality in the Methodist Church, and charges it, in part, to a lack of spiritual depth and fervor in the preaching of Methodist pulpits. He proceeds to say:

"Revivals appear to be more and more superficial; conversions not deep; character not changed; converts, tho entering and remaining in the church, speedily returning to their former associates and practises. Nor do revivals take hold of intelligent and

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strong character as formerly. The 'formerly' of Dr. Buckley was the time of evangelistic power in Methodist history. Ministers felt and knew they were called of God to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to a lost world, and they had the holy boldness to obey the commission with all that it involved. To them sin was a most ghastly fact, a horrifying reality, an outrage upon God, eternal damnation to the sinner, and the purpose to save men from its guilt and consequences aroused an earnestness and gave to their sermons such effectiveness that sinners were induced to 'flee from the wrath to come.' This passion for souls was not confined to the itinerant, but shared by the laity as well, until Methodism came to be known as 'Christianity in earnest.' The most noticeable weakness in the Methodist pulpit of to-day is the absence of a mighty conviction of the awfulness of sin, the necessity of regeneration, and an abiding, Scriptural faith in the power of the Holy Spirit. There is a ruinous tendency in many quarters to make of the church a religious club, and far too many pulpits are discussing current reforms, philosophical theories, higher criticisms, scientific speculations, together with the multiplying 'ologies' and 'isms' of the present-day 'faddists,' instead of the law and the Gospel. Preaching that creates uneasiness in the hearts of the well-dressed, highly respectable, wealthy, influential, and cultured has never received a warm welcome, but it is the only kind to convict of sin and lead to God. Dr. T. L. Cuyler has said truly, 'The minister who blunts the sword of the Spirit, and fails to preach a blood-heat Gospel every Sunday, is hindering a revival.' A downpouring from on high upon our pulpits will infuse moral courage to declare the whole counsel of God, withstand the strongest opposition from the unconverted or backslidden members within the church, and materially aid in renewing the spirit of true evangelism."

The Central Christian Advocate thinks the old-time methods of conducting a religious revival are practically obsolete, and it finds that the Methodist Church is in a critical position in reference to this matter. Says the editor:

"In stating the facts as we see them we have not the remotest thought of reflecting upon the type of revivalist and revival methods in vogue in earlier days. They were honored and blessed of God in an extraordinary way. But for them there would be no Methodism in the world. We owe to them, under God, our very existence as a denomination.

"Nor have we any idea in mind that it is possible now to galvanize old revival machinery with new power. The men who fancy that what we most need is the 'old-time class-meeting,' and that the general use of 'the mourners' bench' would revivify the church, have not yet begun to study the problem of our current needs. What we need is a spirit of consecrated ingenuity, of zealous inquiry, of holy zeal, which will devise fresh methods of securing conversions; modern revival helps and appliances, adapted to the spirit and life of to-day."

Secretary Stanton's Religious Faith.—In the course of his war reminiscences, now running in *McClure's Magazine*, Charles A. Dana, who, it will be remembered, was Assistant Secretary of War when Edwin M. Stanton was Secretary, has this to say of his chief:

"Mr. Stanton was a short, thick, dark man, with a very large head and a mass of black hair. His nature was intense, and he was one of the most eloquent men that I ever met. Stanton was entirely absorbed in his duties, and his energy in prosecuting them was something almost superhuman. When he took hold of the War Department the armies seemed to grow, and they certainly gained in force and vim and thoroughness.

"One of the first things which struck me in Mr. Stanton was his deep religious feeling and his familiarity with the Bible. He must have studied the Bible a great deal when he was a boy. He had the firmest conviction that the Lord directed our armies. Over and over again have I heard him express the same opinion which he wrote to *The Tribune* after Donelson: 'Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battle-field? We owe our recent victories to the spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and wherever there is the same inspiration there will be the same results.' There was never any cant in Stanton's religious feeling. It was the straightforward expression of what he believed and lived, and was as simple and genuine and real to him as the principles of his business."

TRIBUTES TO MISS WILLARD FROM THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

THE tributes to Miss Willard in the religious press of the country have been earnest, strong, and heartily sympathetic. *The Outlook* has its leading editorial on Miss Willard, and begins it by saying that the death of no woman in the world, with the possible exception of Queen Victoria, would have caused such deep and widespread sorrow. After speaking of her special work for temperance, *The Outlook* continues:

"But even this does not seem to us to have been her chief service. She saw clearly, what other women also have seen, that many of her sisters were letting their activities rust from disuse, and others were frittering them away by misuse in trivialities. More perhaps than any other one person has she opened to her sisters the vision of that large activity in Christian and philanthropic work upon which woman has been entering during the last quarter-century. The rush of women into industrial pursuits may be looked upon by the conservative with suspicion and distrust, and certainly it is not unaccompanied with some industrial evils. But only good has come from the enlarged activity of woman in spheres of unpurchased and unpaid industry devoted to beneficent service in schools, hospitals, asylums, and churches. Of this movement we know of no apostle who has been more eloquent in speech, or in those deeds which speak louder than words, than Miss Willard."

Of her personal influence and power, *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says:

"Her presence and her appeals energized the work throughout the entire country. It is said that for ten years she averaged one public meeting a day, writing letters, planning articles, and arranging work while in transit between the towns in which she spoke. The World's Woman's Christian Union was the child of her brain."

From an editorial in *The Evangelical Messenger* (Evangelical Association, Cleveland) we take this paragraph:

"Miss Willard's gifts and calling were peculiar. Her mind combined masculine strength with real womanly intuition. She possessed in an unusual degree the genius for organization, and her social and business tact, her gift of oratory, her poetic temperament, her deep insight into the profounder problems of society, her affection for humanity, her high ideal of the mission of her own sex in the elevation of mankind, her intense devotion to the cause with which she stood identified, her broad sympathies, her high-toned morality, her lofty exemplification of womanly virtue, her strength of character, her unfaltering faith in God, her unfailing confidence in the ultimate triumph of right, her genius for practically applying her ideas of reform, and, above all, her profoundly religious life, together formed a combination of elements seldom found in one woman."

The United Presbyterian (Pittsburg) concludes an editorial review of Miss Willard's life and work with the following words:

"Miss Willard was a woman of strong intellectual powers, remarkable energy, and great usefulness, and was by nature and education fitted to be a leader. The success of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is largely due to her capable management. As yet there is no one in sight who seems to be able to fill her place. While some of her plans may be criticized, on the whole they were wise and prudent. All who love the cause

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of temperance and social purity will be sincere mourners at her death. It can be said of her, 'She hath done what she could.'"

The Christian Intelligencer (Dutch Reformed, New York) says:

"The death of Miss Frances Elizabeth Willard has cast a shadow as far as her name is known and as wide as her influence was felt. She will be mourned the world over, for in every land her name is a household word, and with her name is associated in the thoughts of millions the great principles of temperance and purity and justice to which her splendid gifts of mind and heart were consecrated. What wonder, when the extent of her philanthropic and self-sacrificing work is considered, that the announcement of her death brought cable despatches, telegrams, and other messages from men and women of all social conditions in all parts of the world? But few women have pursued a noble life-work with a more unfaltering purpose and unabated energy, and left a deeper and more abiding impress upon mankind."

The Interior (Presbyterian, Chicago) speaks of Miss Willard as "the most famous woman of her day," and says further:

"Miss Willard was a Christian idealist. She was a woman of ideas; she loved what scholars and thinkers delight in; but most of all she was possessed and swayed, sustained and borne on by force of the loftiest ideals. Seldom does one appear among us whose faculty of imagination serves them to such high purpose. It gave reality to her most spiritual conceptions; it gave wings to her reason; it gave vision as of certainties to her faith. It opened to the horizon of her daily life a heaven-wide scope of outlook. How much it has been worth to the women, and to the men too, of our time to have such a personality among them, it would take strong words to say."

In the course of a highly eulogistic editorial, *The Congregationalist* says:

"Miss Willard has sought to realize the ideal for mankind with a chivalry and devotion which knew no limit till they exhausted her vital powers. On the platform, in the pulpit, in the editor's chair, in political campaigns, in organizing and leading new movements against intemperance, impurity, poverty—all human sins and ills—no knight of olden or modern times ever more deserved to be called 'without fear and without reproach' than Frances Willard. Her enemies often, her friends sometimes, have questioned the wisdom of the plans and methods she proposed, but none who knew her have ever questioned the purity of her motives. If her sympathies sometimes controlled her judgment it was because they were always putting forth supreme effort in behalf of needy, suffering, oppressed humanity. She sometimes failed where no one has yet succeeded, but it was in the spirit and with the purpose of Him who was crucified to save the world."

The Living Church (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) makes this reference to the fallen leader:

"In the generation to which her life and work were given, most encouraging advance has been made in the cause of temperance, and no small part of it may be ascribed to her heroic efforts. There seems to have been in her a rare combination of power and gentleness. The sense of high position had not brought with it any of that personal isolation which so often attends it. She retained her womanly feelings and won the devoted affection of those with whom she was closely connected. In such respects she certainly stands in favorable contrast to many of her own sex who have become prominent as leaders in the various reforms and other 'causes' which form so marked a characteristic of these times."

In the course of a full-page editorial on Miss Willard, the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal) says:

"There was more sweetness and less bitterness in what she said to and about others in public than is common in the answers of the tongue furnished by those who spend most of their lives in the glare of publicity. Her tact amounted to genius. She was prolific in suggestions, and if one failed could substitute another for it with such rapidity as to obliterate the memory of the first. Her spirit was adventurous; hope springing eternal in her breast. She possessed the power of magnifying the objects in which she was interested, until they filled temporarily the horizon. All things related themselves to her. In glorifying Mme. Willard she carried all with her, and while wreathing that venerable brow with flowers, unconsciously she covered her own."

In *The Advance* (Congregational, Chicago) Miss Willard is characterized in these words:

"Miss Willard had rare powers as a speaker. As a poet Mrs. Browning has been called Shakespeare's daughter, and as a speaker Miss Willard might be called Gladstone's daughter. She had a clear, strong, logical mind; she could easily grasp a great variety of facts and arrange them in effective order; and then without a scrap of paper she could stand before an audience and speak for an hour or more as tho she could not but speak the thoughts which came from her lips clothed with all the graces of effective elocution and forceful and elegant diction."

CREDULITY OF SKEPTICS.

DISBELIEF of one proposition generally implies belief in another opposing proposition. Rev. Dr. E. Fitch Burr, author of "Ecce Cœlum," takes advantage of this fact to analyze, in *The Homiletic Review* (February), the beliefs of those who deny the Christian theory of the universe. He takes Pyrrho of Elis as the first skeptic known to history, who not only doubted the reality of God but the reality of everything. Hume was the Pyrrho of the last century. Hume admitted, however, the reality of chains of ideas, but held that we had no evidence of the reality of anything else, and he tried to prove this paradox, and professed to believe it. Pantheism, or Transcendentalism, is a later form of skepticism, which only a large-mouthed credulity can swallow. Its postulates are taken for granted. Dr. Burr says:

"Does the totality of the material Cosmos deserve to be called God? Certainly, viewed as vast and mysterious and seething with mighty forces, and essentially eternal, it is a sublime thing. But there are other features that are very far from being sublime. Innumerable low, shameful, distressing, and abominable things belong to the Cosmos. Material Pantheism makes all these part and parcel of God: all the mistakes and follies, all the pains and diseases, all the vices and falsehoods and crimes, all the cruelties and wrongs and wars that disfigure history, even the atrocities and outrages of the unspeakable Turk, belong as vitally to God as do all high and desirable things. Stones, and worms, and monkeys, and beasts of prey, and fiends in the shape of men, and all refuse and loathsome things are as much parts of Him as are saints and heroes and geniuses. There is nothing so vile in character and conduct and experience but has God for its source and substance, and is a wave of the one Divine Ocean.

"A being largely made up of impostures and self-contradictions and all the deeps of wickedness—does such a being deserve to be called God?—to be respected, trusted in, worshiped? The Pantheist, in affirming this, believes on very small capital indeed."

August Comte is taken as the next illustration of credulous skepticism. He taught that the only proper object of worship is collective humanity, especially as represented by women, more especially as represented by his mistress. His scheme "seems to aim at reducing the liberty of the many to a minimum, and at exalting the power of a few, and especially of one, to a maximum. Nothing is left to the judgment or the conscience of the individual; every disciple, with his belongings, is delivered up, bound hand and foot, into the hands of the hierarchy—and of August Comte." And he actualy believed such a scheme would have a brilliant future and immense adoption!

"The largest example of credulity on the part of skeptics is found in connection with the doctrine of *natural* evolution." We quote again from Dr. Burr:

"Here is the doctrine of natural evolution. All that exist in the heavens and the earth—including systems of worlds, organic structures, living beings, minds with their wondrous products in inventions, discoveries, literatures, sciences, virtues, religions, histories—all have come from eternal elementary matter by

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means merely of such inherent forces and laws as natural science recognizes as belonging to matter. Skeptics of late affirm, not that the existing universe *may* have come in this way, but that this is the way in which, as a matter of fact, it actually did come. And this is the affirmation which they have to prove. . . . . .

"While there is not a man, the world over, who is not able to see at a glance the sufficiency of a Scriptural God to explain nature in all its depths and heights, there is not one skeptic in a hundred who is able to judge for himself of the sufficiency of the evolution hypothesis to do as much. Nearly all rely, and are obliged to rely, on the testimony, contradicted and paradoxical, of a few leaders of whose merits as guides they are as little competent to judge as they are of their arguments. Certainly, the men who have no better ground for confidently believing in natural evolution than the bare word of a few leaders can properly be considered credulous."

Dr. Burr dwells upon the details of the evolutionary hypothesis. That eternal matter produced, from the inorganic, miracles of organization infinitely superior to anything made by man; produced the living from the non-living, the intelligent from the non-intelligent; generated free-will and a responsible human history; that species of plants and animals began by spontaneous generation,—these and many other similar propositions are *affirmed*, and they demand enormous credulity. Dr. Burr concludes:

"In short, credulity is the common law of skepticism. The whole scheme has credulity for veins and arteries. It appears in its grossest form among the Nihilists and Communists and Anarchists and Free Lovers of our time, who are, to a man, skeptics, and who affirm their monstrosities to be nothing less than eternal truth. In its mildest form it appears in the readiness with which unbelievers have ever accepted baseless stories to the discredit of Christians and their Master. Ancient unbelievers pronounced Him a glutton and wine-bibber and conspirator, with the scantiest possible color for the charge. Modern unbelievers, met with too often by most pastors in their parish visitations, require very little foundation in fact for accepting and passing on stories to the disadvantage of the professing Christians about them. They catch at them. They make the most of them. A straw is enough to support an accusation. A conjecture is made into a certainty. A hint of misconduct sends a man into the limbo of rascals and hypocrites. Charitable judgments of Christians are almost unknown among unbelievers. What is credulity if not believing on insufficient grounds—say, no grounds at all?"

ZIONISM AS VIEWED FROM JERUSALEM.

IT is probably something in the nature of a surprise that the thirty thousand or more Jews who now live in Jerusalem do not look with favor upon the agitation of the Zionists in Europe looking toward a restoration of the kingdom of Israel in the land of their fathers. They rather "view with alarm" the project of Zionism. A recent issue of the *Bote aus Zion*, a German mission journal published in Jerusalem, brings the following intelligence on this matter:

However much the Jews of Jerusalem, both from a religious and a national point of view, put forth effort to make their individuality in the community felt, and however much their rapidly increasing numbers and their activity in commercial and business life have been making them a noticeable factor in the city of their ancestors, they nevertheless will have nothing to do with the national movement of the Zionists as this found its expression in the convention at Basel. The writer recently asked an old influential Jew of Jerusalem in regard to this matter. He stated that the whole agitation was a swindle, the real purpose of the leaders being to make money; and that this was the reason why the great majority of the rabbis would have nothing to do with the project. He declared that the Jews had never sold Palestine, and that accordingly it was not necessary to buy that country back; the only way to reacquire it is by conquest, and this would be hard, if not impossible.

Every intelligent observer who is in a condition to judge will acknowledge that the effort to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, in view of the surrounding difficulties, not all of which would be caused by the Turkish Government, would be a matter of extraordinary difficulty. It really seems phenomenal that the Zionist Society has seriously thought of carrying out such a plan and to do so with the aid of money. Even the Jews in the sacred city are so surprised at the method proposed that they almost spontaneously have come to the conclusion that a financial speculation is at the bottom of the whole enterprise.

The object sought by the Zionists is something entirely different from the way by which they are trying to attain it. The old orthodox Jew, while in full agreement with the former on account of his interpretation of prophetic prediction, protests most decidedly against the latter. That Palestine is actually the property of the Jews is, on the basis of the Holy Scriptures, acknowledged not only by the Jews and the Christians, but even by the Mohammedans. The latter have it as an article of their faith, which they too are perfectly willing to acknowledge, that the time will come when they themselves will again return to their southern homes and the Jews will take their place in the Promised Land. It is quite natural that the Jew is not allowed openly to speak of his hopes of realizing this idea, and it has concurred more than once that a public reference to the uprising of the Israelites under the Maccabees, as an example of what should take place again, has been punished by the authorities. But the vast immigration of Jews into the land of their ancestors in recent decades is founded on this hope, as also the establishment of Jewish agricultural colonies throughout the length and breadth of the land, upon which much money and enthusiasm have been spent and some of which are in a flourishing condition. The fact that in a comparatively short time the greater portion of the trade of the country has fallen into the hands of Jews who have permanently settled in Palestine, was something to be expected. Then, too, that all branches of artisan work, such as masonry and stone-cutting, are now being practised by the Jews of Palestine, can probably be explained on the ground that the Jewish immigrants from southern Russia and southeastern Europe in general were accustomed to such work. But that the Jews have founded agricultural colonies and are zealously working them, is remarkable; yet there are more than twenty of these now in Palestine, especially along the coast districts and in the upper Jordan valley, all controlled and worked by Jews. They have been thriving to a notable degree, having learned what crops can be successfully raised. An important factor in the prosperity of these colonies is the fact that they are liberally supported by wealthy Jews in Europe, especially the Rothschilds.

It must be confessed that the success of these enterprises is a credit to Jewish perseverance and intelligence. They have demonstrated the fact practically that national farming, especially on the sea-coast districts, can satisfy even the demands of European agriculturists, and more than this would not be asked in case a Jewish state were reestablished in Palestine. These colonies show that the Jews can live and thrive in their ancestral patrimony, even if the Zionist methods do not find their approval. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE London *Methodist Times* proposes a universal Methodist hymn-book, one and the same throughout the English-speaking world, and suggests the subject as a very legitimate one for discussion at the next Ecumenical Conference.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN, of Mansfield College, Oxford, has accepted the invitation to deliver the Haskell lectures in India this year. The Haskell lectureship has been founded by a Chicago woman for the purpose of making English-speaking Hindus acquainted with the leading features and doctrines of Christianity. The first series was delivered by Rev. J. H. Barrows, D.D.

A NEW hymnal has been introduced into the Jewish synagogs in this country. Some of the hymns have excited criticism because of alleged verbal infelicities. Here is one verse:

"Yet died he not, as men who sink
Before our eyes to soulless clay,
But changed to spirit like a wink
Of summer lightning passed away."

And another couplet runs as follows:

"All is echo sent from Thee,
God of gladness, God of glee!"

To those who criticize the use of the words "wink" and "glee" the compilers reply by informing their critics that Thomas Moore is responsible for the first, and John Stuart Blackie for the second.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

GREAT BRITAIN IN AN INTROSPECTIVE MOOD.

THE British press, while it is rarely in doubt of the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race and of its world-wide destiny, does not let this consciousness of power blind it to defects that may be remedied. The status of the army has given much concern of late, and with a view to attracting into the ranks a better class of men, certain features of the continental system for the employment of reserve soldiers have been adopted. Hitherto the duty of finding employment for these men in time of peace has been left to philanthropic societies; but the Government has now set aside for time-expired soldiers one thousand positions in the post-office department and one thousand positions for laborers in the war department. In addition, officers have been appointed to furnish, on demand, a certificate of character to all discharged soldiers deserving it, and Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has appealed directly to the Lord Mayor of London, and probably to others, asking them to appeal to the patriotism of private employers in behalf of these men, since their employment "has become a matter of national importance," "in order to maintain a better supply of recruits."

Great Britain is undoubtedly still mistress of the sea and supreme in the field of trade and industry. Yet the warnings lately given of the rise of other nations have not fallen upon deaf ears, and some searching self-examinations are the consequence. A writer in *The Investors' Review* expresses himself in the main as follows:

The success of the foreigner is due to his push, to the high finish he bestows upon inferior goods, and to the easy terms of payment granted by him to buyers. The British manufacturer, who has turned up his nose at orders for cheap goods, must remember that people have not always the money to purchase the best. He must be prepared to compete with the foreigner, for a market once lost is not easily regained. The very fact that the machinery of the Continental manufacturer allows him to give a superior finish to cheap goods should convince us that he can produce the higher grades quite as well as, if not better than, we can, if he is given an order for better class goods. Moreover, the British workingman must look the fact in the face that his halcyon days are over. If his foreign competitor is willing to work harder in order to win new markets, he must work harder himself to preserve what has already been gained. The British employer has learned the lesson already, for he works much longer hours than his men.

Turning to the question of colonial administration we find that here also the demand for reform is getting stronger. At a meeting of Anglo-Indians in London, Mr. Ray, a retired Indian official, made a strong speech which would in ordinary times have been greatly censured, but has now been received with remarks of assent in many quarters. He said in effect:

British rule stood out as a dismal failure. The fact had been demonstrated by the events of the past few months in famine, plague, and war. . . . A policy unworthy of England was being pursued. Selfishness and suspicion were at its root. If the system was not altered Indians who were at present friendly to British rule would be turned into bitter and unbending enemies, and the end would be a terrible catastrophe. Sedition was fermenting on all sides.

In the field of foreign politics there is a strong demand for moderation, if not in the daily papers, at least in the weeklies. *The Spectator*, London, warns its countrymen to abstain from further annexation of territory as follows:

"We have already so much to do that we see signs of exhaustion not only in our recruiting arrangements, but in the mental caliber of the classes from which we draw our statesmen. . . . We are going to have ten years at least of strain and difficulty in India; after a quarter of a century we have not legalized our position on the Nile; we have not thoroughly digested one morsel of the immense and hurried swallowings we have made in Africa; and to begin a new meal, even if the diet is appetizing, in Asia would be to the last degree unwise. . . . . .

"We do not suppose anybody will mistake our meaning, but still we will boil it down into an index line. This country is full for to-day. Let it eat no more till to-morrow, unless it is prepared for blood-letting by a doctor who calls his lancet 'the conscription.'"

There is also a faction in England which makes it its business to soften the tone generally adopted by Britons when commenting upon the actions of other nations. We summarize the following from the London *Echo:*

England is the greatest "expansionist" of all; why should she be envious of others? We have subjected 200,000,000 Asiatics to our rule by force of arms. We regard to this day India as the brightest jewel of the British crown. Yet we have obtained and hold India by force, not by right. Germany and Russia have as great a right to annex and conquer as we have. Let us remember that, if their power is equal to their wish, they will do what they please, whatever we may say. England has enemies enough throughout the world. This enmity became specially great when we occupied Egypt and refused to leave it, and when we undertook that shameful attack upon the Transvaal. The former incident estranged France and led to the Franco-Russian alliance; the latter made Germany, our greatest competitor, an enemy. We are now isolated, and will need all our energy to preserve what we have. Our statesmen must be as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves, else they will bring misfortune over us.

If we add to this that such men as Lord Charles Beresford call upon the "upper ten thousand" to worship less at the shrine of the golden calf, and that colonial papers urge British merchants to send a more polished and better educated class of men as commercial travelers, it will readily be understood that a large percentage of the British people know that it is no time for Great Britain to fold her hands, but for her to call forth all the dormant energies of the race.

THE DEFENSE OF CANADA.

THE Dominion every now and then is aroused to the fact that its provisions for defense in case of war are quite inadequate. Beside a small force of British regulars, Canada has only her militia, which, from a military point of view, is hardly superior to our own, and numerically so weak that it could easily be overpowered. *The Gazette*, St. Johns, N. B., quotes Sir Charles Diblee as follows:

"There is a war party or a jingo party in the United States which openly avows the intention to humiliate and weaken us and ultimately to drive us into war. Canada has not sufficient arms for war, and if she wishes under all circumstances (as her recent trade action seems to show) to stand apart from the United States and to remain a portion, and an increasingly important portion, of the British Empire, she is bound to raise the numbers of her active militia and improve their training, and to supply them with proper transport and fitting reserve of arms. . . . Canada as a military power is altogether behind not only Rumania or Switzerland but even Bulgaria, and is not in a position to defend her territory west of the Great Lakes. If she is to be defended under present circumstances, she will call on us to play a leading part in her defense."

But a prominent Minneapolis lawyer, Judson N. Cross, in a communication to the Senators of his State, declares that Canada will have the support of the United States rather than her enmity. His letter has been extensively noticed in Canada, and we quote from it as follows:

"If I rightly interpret the principles of the Monroe doctrine, the United States would not stand by and permit any European or other non-American power, by force, purchase, or treaty, to

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acquire any territory from any other European power now holding the same on the American continent, any sooner than it would permit such acquisition from any American State. . . . . .

"If the above premise and conclusion are correct and properly state the attitude of this people, through the principles of the Monroe doctrine, in their broader and more general scope, why should not the United States propose to Great Britain that in case of war by England with any other power this nation would protect Canada from invasion or attack; that is, do just what our Monroe doctrine would require that we should do in order to uphold it, and in order that we should be consistent?"

The Globe, Toronto, does not think such an agreement is necessary, and says:

"If such a danger should become real we can very well believe that the United States would intervene for their own sake, because they would certainly find Germany or Russia a much more troublesome neighbor than Great Britain. A European power which was aggressive enough to seize Canada would not be likely to stop there. The Emperor William, with 50,000 of his soldiers in Canada, might cast longing eyes at New York, Michigan, and Dakota. The possibility is remote, but the danger is just as great for the United States as for Canada, and self-interest would certainly prompt them to prevent others from invading Canada. No bargain is necessary to bring about that alliance should the occasion ever arise. If it were quite certain that the great body of Americans were as friendly to Canada as Mr. Cross there would be no war talk on this continent."

The London *Navy League Journal*, speaking of the subject of Anglo-American reunion, fears that the Canadians prefer to trust to Britain's strength alone. The paper says:

"If we can have the sincere friendship of the United States without alienating Canada we should not hesitate to make the sacrifice, but we are not the absolute possessors, but only the trustees of our empire. Such surrenders as that of our rights in Tunis are acts of treason to posterity. They may 'give peace in our time,' but tho peace is a great interest it is not our only one."

That these views are not altogether groundless is shown by an article in the Montreal *Witness*, which says:

"It is a little hard to see wherein Mr. Cross's proposition differs from a demand that Great Britain on her part should hand over Canada to the protectorate of the United States or consent to accept a joint protectorate, and that Canada should so value such a joint protectorate as to be willing to accept vassalage. The assumption is somewhat ludicrous that both Great Britain and Canada would hail such a proposition. . . . As for protection, we mean to do what we can best to defend ourselves. We know of no power that wants to attack us, and only of one that so much as thinks it could. Even should the British navy lose command of the sea, and a foreign army make its way to our coast, Britons would meet it on the shore. We are only a million men, but we are not of the sort that is cheaply subdued. The only country that has any chance to attack us at all is the United States itself. . . . Canada reciprocates warmly every kindly feeling toward her on the part of her neighbors. She does want closer relations with them—that is, closer commercial relations. In these she has at all times shown herself ready to reciprocate to the utmost. Canada has at all times welcomed the closest social relations with the United States. But if that country wants closer political relations with Canada she must find them in an Anglo-Saxon federation, including the United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa, and the rest of the world-wide empire of which Canada is proud to be a part."

The Manitoba *Free Press*, Winnipeg, also thinks that closer political relation with the United States is by no means desirable. What the United States needs, says the paper, is not so much greater expansion and more military power, as better manners. We quote as follows:

"If the United States will hold to the traditions which have come down from the fathers of the country, its geographical position alone will be protection enough, without army or navy. No European power has any thought of attacking the republic. There is nothing to be gained by it. . . . If the country would but mind its own business, there is no reason why its people should be taxed to make it either a military or a naval power. It is thought that the United States may intervene in Cuba, and that would, of course, render the creation of a strong army and navy necessary. The worst enemies of the United States could not desire anything better than to see it load itself down with these expensive and exhausting accessories. But even its friends might extract some comfort from the situation. . . . There is no disputing that the United States as a nation is rude and even insolent. That is because it does not know any better, and it does not know any better because it has been tied up in itself, and only rarely has it come into close relationship with other countries. Indeed, it has had little to say or do with any country but Great Britain, and by right of descent, we suppose, it has presumed to bully her without intermission. It has thus cultivated very bad diplomatic manners, manners of the coarse, shirt-sleeves variety. When it gets possession of Hawaii, and perhaps Cuba, and builds a big navy and creates a big army, and for the first time becomes one of the family of nations, it will require to improve its manners."

THE DE LOME INCIDENT.

THE abstraction of the letter addressed by Sr. Dupuy de Lome to Sr. Canalejas has excited a good deal of unfavorable notice abroad. In most cases the text of the letter is ignored, and the manner in which it was published is alone commented on.

The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"The Yankees, whose diplomats are in the habit of committing the most flagrant indiscretions, have no right at all to go wild over the text of this letter. It was altogether private and confidential, and was got hold of in a criminal and villainous manner."

The *Heraldo*, Madrid, after dilating upon the manner in which the letter was obtained, goes on to say:

"If we had done such a despicable thing when Hannis Taylor was here, goodness knows what we would have seen! We would not have been forced to make use of a private and confidential letter to get rid of him. His official opinions bristle with attacks upon our people, our generals, our Government, and even the highest representative of our country. . . . Sr. Dupuy has certainly acquitted himself with exquisite tact in the matter. He could, of course, have pointed to the private character of the letter. But he preferred to hand in his resignation, enabling the Government to change its Washington representative without the appearance of having given way to the influence of the American Government. But it does seem hard that we should lose the services of so excellent a man on account of a private letter, while we are subjected to official attacks."

The *Nacional* wants to know how long the Spanish Government will let the Americans "boss" them. The *Correo Español* thinks a crisis is near. "Here in Spain we are certainly at the end of any respect we may have felt for the United States," says the paper. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, asks if respect for the correspondence of other people is to vanish in future. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Since this letter was not only private, but was obtained by fraudulent means, the United States Government need not regard it as official Spanish opinion. Certain American journals demand that Spain offer excuses, and even claim that she has done so. But if they mean that a disavowal of Sr. Dupuy's opinions amounts to that much, they stretch the point considerably, and one could not but blame the United States if, from an excess of jingoism, they demand more than the satisfaction already obtained."

The London *Times* is sorry that Señor Dupuy de Lome has been compelled to resign, as he is undoubtedly a man of great ability. It adds:

"The relations between the two governments during that period have always been delicate and have sometimes been strained almost to breaking point. That they have never reached that point must be ascribed in great measure to the personal qualities and exertions of Señor Dupuy de Lome, whose services to the

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United States and to the peace of the world are hardly less important than those he has rendered to his own country. It is from every point of view deplorable and lamentable that so useful a career should have been terminated by an act of the basest treachery."

The Daily Telegraph, London, says:

"No doubt the letter the Spanish Minister wrote to Señor Canalejas was a private one; but a public man in a foreign capital must often deny himself the luxury of making even personal communications to a friend. The letter found its way into the papers, as such things have a knack of doing, and, forthwith, the position of the Spanish Minister became untenable. . . . President McKinley was referred to as 'a low politician,' a man 'weak and catering to the rabble,' who, with 'natural and inevitable coarseness,' repeated all the current gossip of Madrid. This is hardly the language which, even in the pages of a private letter, is consonant with the tenure of a high diplomatic post."

United Ireland, Dublin, is jubilant because Señor Dupuy expressed the same opinion which has been expressed by our Home-Rule contemporary all along, and is sorry that the Spanish Ambassador had to resign "because his position became untenable, tho the infamy of the trick revolts every honest man." It adds:

"One of the objects of the Yankee-negro intrigue is to secure Cuba for an extensive migration of the American negroes from the Southern States, in order to remove the growing danger to white supremacy in that region. . . . A more important side of the negro rising in the great Spanish colony is to be found in the active participation of English agents in the work of the raiders, the great object of the English being at the same time to embarrass Spain and to occupy the Washington politicians. If Spain were free to act, she would certainly help France against England in the Mediterranean, while if the United States are embroiled in hostilities with a non-English nation *so much the better for the tyrants of Ireland.* That is the Anglo-Yankee situation in Cuba in a nutshell."

Saturday Night, Toronto, is certain that an apology ought to be rendered. It says:

"De Lome entrusted his letter to the mails of a country that boasts of its freedom—*not* to the mails of a country where spies abound and correspondence is carefully watched by the agents of a despot, but to the mails of a country that boasts itself the home of freedom; and the letter is stolen and made public. Is it Spain or the United States that owes the apology? . . . McKinley's Government is in the same position as a host who holds in his hand the stolen letter of his guest."

Speaking of the pride with which some American papers mentioned the fact that foreign ambassadors are so often compelled to resign at Washington, the same paper says:

"No other nation has found it necessary to bundle so many ambassadors out of the country for failing to show proper respect. We submit that nations, like individuals, win respect by deserving it, and the United States does not improve its claims to the respect of the nations by availing itself of a sealed letter that was entrusted to its care. Why does not the United States Government trace the movements of that letter and clear its postal service of suspicion, if that can be done?"

The Montreal *Witness*, the great Prohibition organ, says:

"A press despatch from Washington thus reads: 'Actuated by a sense of honor and a strict idea of justice, the State Department has taken steps to place in the hands of Señor Canalejas, to whom the letter was addressed, the epistle written by Señor De Lome which led to the resignation of the Minister.' The above appears to have been written in good faith, and without any suspicion on the part of the author of the fine irony pervading the statement. . . . To say that the course of the United States Government has been undignified fails to express the utter meanness characterizing the whole business. . . . It is safe to assume that indiscretions of the kind attributed to Señor De Lome are not strictly confined to foreign representatives at Washington, yet how rarely is publicity given to incidents of the kind occurring at other capitals? . . . It may be also that the stealing of private letters is not a practise with which foreign governments are anxious to be openly identified, and certainly it is one that reflects small credit upon either governments or individuals—one utterly opposed to 'a sense of honor and a strict idea of justice.'"

The German papers regard the incident as perfectly in keeping with the whole Cuban business, and express no astonishment.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT KRÜGER AND THE BRITISH PRESS.

PRESIDENT PAUL KRÜGER has been reelected to the chief magistracy of the South African Republic. This is his fourth term, and his majority is larger than ever. He received 13,000, Burgers 4,000, Joubert 2,000 votes. Even in Johannesburg he polled nearly 800 votes as against 333 for Burger and 52 for Joubert. Moreover, a colossal statue is being erected in his honor. What this means can only be appreciated if we remember that the Boers have an almost Mohammedan objection to "idolatrous images." Many English papers are very much dissatisfied with the result of the election. They first predicted that the President would be elected by a very narrow majority, obtained by juggling with the returns. Then they hinted that a panic in South African stocks would be the result of his reelection. It did not come. At present they confine themselves to expressions of a decidedly personal character. Henry M. Stanley writes as follows in *South Africa:*

"I do not suppose there are any people in the world so well represented by a single prominent man as the Boers of South Africa are represented by Mr. Krüger. He is preeminently the Boer of Boers in character, in intellect, and in disposition, and that is one reason why he has such absolute control over his people. His obstinacy—and no man with a face like his could be otherwise than obstinate—his people call strength. Age and its infirmities have intensified it. His reserve—born of self-pride, consciousness of force—limited ambitions, and self-reliance, they call a diplomatic gift. . . . The real Krüger is a Boer Machiavelli, astute and bigoted, obstinate as a mule, and remarkably opinionated, vain, and puffed up with the power conferred on him, vindictive, covetous, and always a Boer, which means a narrow-minded and obtuse provincial of the illiterate type. . . . Far from deserving the title of great which some English visitors have bestowed upon Mr. Krüger, it seems to be that the most fitting title would be 'little.'"

Not all Englishmen are willing to concede the justice of Mr. Stanley's remarks. *The Saturday Review*, London, which can not be called a "Little England" organ, openly confesses its admiration for the sturdy Boer President. It says:

"We would not judge Mr. Stanley as he has judged Paul Krüger, but we do say that, whether the measure be just or unjust, men of action are always judged by their achievements, by the immediate results of their enterprises. We have heard African explorers say that Mr. Stanley had no merit except good fortune, but at the same time Mr. Stanley could point triumphantly to the fact that he had never undertaken any feat that he had not accomplished. He is confessedly, therefore, in the first rank of African explorers. And yet he has never done anything to be compared in difficulty with Paul Krüger's daily task. Take Krüger's ignorance into account if you will, it only adds to the wonder of his achievements. He was the first to fight for the independence of his country, and he has now preserved its freedom, in bad times and good times, against force of gold and hand for nearly twenty years. He fights with a daring and resolution that even his enemies honor, and he treats the conquered with a magnanimity that has never been outdone. And this is the man Mr. Stanley calls 'little.' He might call Cromwell 'little' with as good reason."

But the great majority of the English papers have begun another crusade against the Transvaal similar to the one which ended in the Jameson raid. *The Globe*, London, declares that

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the Boers are preparing to attack the British possessions. The demand for reforms according to English views is again put forward, while the demand of the Transvaal Government for reparation is ridiculed. *The St. James's Gazette* asks: "Is it too much to hope that Mr. Krüger will turn over a new leaf, now that he has his majority?" and declares that his claim against England is not likely to be settled "unless he climbs down a bit." For moral and intellectual damage England will pay nothing. The paper continues:

"As to the item for material damage, he [Mr. Chamberlain] would be glad to know how it is made up, for £617,938 3*s*. 3*d*. seems a large sum, seeing how short a time Dr. Jim was at large in Oom Paul's country. It will be interesting to know what the three and threepence is for; but Mr. Chamberlain's curiosity is not yet satisfied by a reply from Pretoria."

Mr. Chamberlain will not consent to arbitration. So he has informed President Krüger. He further reiterates the claim that H. B. Majesty is really the sovereign ruler of the Transvaal. The *Volkstem*, Pretoria, nevertheless, says:

"The South African Republic can nowadays afford to receive Mr. Chamberlain's telegrams and lay them on the table, however arrogant and unjust such messages may be. The time is past when English ministers could enforce their narrow-minded dictates in South Africa. The only effect of Mr. Chamberlain's telegraphings will be that President Krüger's influence is enormously increased."

The Continental press speak in very different terms of Mr. Krüger. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, admits that the continual defeat which British arms and diplomacy have suffered at the hands of the Boers is very provoking, but thinks that, for their own sakes, the English should show greater courtesy to a nation which proves itself so much their intellectual and physical superior. Concerning the demand for reform the paper says:

"That the Boer Government does not favor the mining industry as much as could be desired will be readily admitted. Progressive reforms are undoubtedly necessary in the Transvaal, and the Boers, their chief included, no doubt know it. But they can not, as matters stand, extend greater privileges to the foreign element, for self-preservation is the first law in nature. The manner in which *The Times* and other English journals behave to President Krüger can not but arouse his antagonism and that of his supporters."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks that President Krüger has no reason to deviate from his course, for his reelection proves that the people wish him to manage the affairs of the country as heretofore. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* does not believe that the mining population could easily be led to support another raid, as the fortifications around Johannesburg completely command the city.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FILIBUSTERING IN MOROCCO.

AN incident not dissimilar to the Jameson raid has created some excitement in Europe. An English filibustering steamer, the *Tourmaline*, landed arms and ammunition for the Riff pirates on the coast of Morocco. The Riffians, who give the Sultan of Morocco no end of trouble, had but recently robbed some French and Italian ships, and the Sultan had to pay the indemnities. He sent an expedition to punish them, and the Globe Venture Company decided to supply the pirates with war material. But the Moroccan Government steamer *Hassani* caught the *Tourmaline* in the act, exchanged some shots with her, and took three of her crew prisoners. The Riffians were defeated at the same time ashore, and their villages burnt. The British press almost unanimously condemn the action of the Globe Venture Company, and regret that Englishmen should be mixed up in the affair. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"We have neither the space nor the inclination for a critical inquiry into the whole sordid tissue of lies framed for the hoodwinking of the British shareholder. We care not to examine the syndicate's transparent pretense of Christianizing the people of Sus (with a trifling perquisite of cent. per cent. on rifles). . . . General Sir Luther Vaughan, also a director, declares, presumably on his word as an English gentleman, that the *Tourmaline* was not attempting to land arms, and that their trading with the natives had been in 'Manchester goods and tea.' Comment is unnecessary, as we are left to infer either that 4,000 rifles and nearly half a million of cartridges are, in the estimation of a British officer, no more than sufficient for the self-defense of fifteen men, or that they are included in his privately compiled catalog of 'Manchester goods.' . . . . . .

"We protest against this hazarding of imperial prestige in foreign waters for the benefit of a band of needy adventurers; our hands are all too full in the East. We protest against this vulgar introduction of the proselytizing 'gag' to befog the shareholders, and to enlist suburban sympathy. We hold that the interests of honest imperial expansion can not be worse served than by these bogus enterprises of unpicturesque freebooters. . . . We regret the raid, not the failure. Nay, we should be unable to repress our satisfaction were the Sultan of Morocco to bring and win a claim for damages against the syndicate for this most flagrant breach of international faith. Both he and his forbears have had experiences innumerable of such claims made and enforced on the treasury, and it would be a pity were a British jury to miss the opportunity of inducing these commercial missionaries to set his Shereefian Majesty a holy example of Christian resignation, even with the dignity and savings of ex-diplomatists and officers at stake."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE ancient republic of Andorra has just remodeled its law court. This changes the character of one of the most ancient legal institutions in the world. The court was established by royal charter under Louis the Pious, son of Charlemagne, in the ninth century. Since then there has been no change in its rules, formulas, and privileges.

THE horse will probably find its occupation gone in Germany sooner than anywhere else. The Berlin Omnibus Company has now electric motors on nearly all its vehicles, and the number of electric cabs is daily increasing in that city. Moreover, the good roads enable farmers to use motor wagons, and they are already used to a great extent for transportation purposes.

IT is rumored that Persia is in a state of ferment because the Shah is endeavoring to introduce Western reforms. The mullahs, who in Mohammedan countries take the place of the Western politician, think that what was good enough for their fathers is good enough for them, and they fear that the importation of foreigners from Europe will destroy good old Persian morals.

TROJAN, the editor of the *Kladderadatsch*, who was sentenced to two months' "fortress" for publishing a cartoon considered insulting to the Emperor, has been pardoned immediately at the instance of the crown. His appeal, therefore, has been withdrawn. "Fortress" means that the person thus disciplined has to live within the confines of a walled town, be at his lodgings at a certain hour, and report to the authorities.

HERE is a curious lawsuit: A Vienna specialist received $35 for ridding a man of a tapeworm. Afterward the patient thought he had paid too much, and demanded $20 back. The doctor demurred and was sued. He could not, he argued, put the tapeworm back where he took it from, and if he could he was not sure that either the patient or the law would let him. Besides, the tapeworm was dead. The patient complained that it was only a short one. The doctor said he could not find any precedent for removing tapeworms at so much per yard. Finally the doctor gave the patient back $2.50!

THAT English papers are occasionally guilty of "faking" news may be gathered from the following note in *The Saturday Review*, London: "We have received a letter from Mr. Robert Sherard, the well-known English journalist in Paris, in which the following passage occurs: 'I am authorized to state most emphatically by M. Émile Zola that he has granted interviews to no single journalist for more than two months—with the exception of myself—that consequently the alleged interviews which have appeared in various English papers to bolster up the cause which is popular there are the inventions of their writers, and that notably a much-quoted interview in *The Daily Chronicle* was a "fake" from beginning to end.'"

The St. James's Gazette thinks the Japanese have yet to learn a great deal in Western statesmanship. If the Japanese Government needs the telegraph lines, or wishes to keep news from leaving the country, private telegrams are brutally handed back to the intending sender. Now, this is the unrefined way in which such business is managed in Russia. They manage these things better in England. In Britain, says the paper, when there is reason to think that public messages may suffer delay, no matter what the cause, a post-office notification warns the intending user of the lines that his message may be hung up somewhere for a few hours. But in Japan the more drastic method is pursued of preventing any one "wiring" until the crisis is past.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LINCOLN AS A LAWYER.

JUDGE ABRAM BERGEN, an attorney of Topeka, was a citizen of Cass county, Ill., when Lincoln was a practising attorney there, and had many opportunities of studying him before he achieved fame. James L. King, state librarian of Topeka, has taken the pains to get from Judge Bergen some reminiscences regarding Lincoln's skill as a lawyer, and to contribute them to *The North American Review* (February):

"I have read all the descriptions of Lincoln's remarkable face [said Judge Bergen], and examined all his portraits as they have appeared in magazines and elsewhere, but to my mind none of them conveys a perfect idea of the irregularity of his features. Studying his face directly from the side, the lowest part of his forehead projected beyond the eyes to a greater distance than I have ever observed in any other person. In the court-room, while waiting for the celebrated Armstrong case to be called for trial, I looked at him closely for full two hours, and was so struck by this peculiarity of his profile that I remember to have estimated that his forehead protruded more than two inches, and then retreated about twenty-five degrees from the perpendicular until it reached the usual height in a straight line above his eyes."

Lincoln's most prominent characteristic as a lawyer, we are told, was his rare faculty for detecting and disclosing the controlling point in a legal battle. After he had summed up the facts in a case, so fair and so clear was he that it was often said he left nothing more to be said on *either* side.

Judge Bergen narrates the following incident in Lincoln's practise at the bar in a case in which he defended a wealthy Democrat, Colonel Dunlap, for administering a cowhiding to an abolitionist editor:

"I ran off from my recitations for the sole purpose of hearing Lincoln. Edwards [the editor's lawyer] used all the arts of the orator and advocate. He pictured, until it could almost be felt, the odium and disgrace to the editor, which he declared were worse than death. He wept, and made the jury and spectators weep. The feelings of those in the court-house was roused to the highest pitch of indignation against the perpetrator of such an outrage. It was felt that all the colonel's fortune could not compensate for the lawless indignity, and that the editor would in all probability recover the full $10,000. No possible defense or palliation existed.

"Before all eyes were dried, it was Lincoln's turn to speak. He dragged his feet off the table, on the top of which they had been resting, set them on the floor, gradually lifted up and straightened out his great length of legs and body, and took off his coat. While removing his coat it was noticed by all present that his eyes were intently fixed upon something on the table before him. He picked up the object, a paper, scrutinized it closely, and, without uttering a word, indulged in a long, loud laugh, accompanied by his most wonderfully grotesque facial expression. There was never anything like the laugh or the expression. It was magnetic. The whole audience grinned. Then he laid the paper down slowly, took off his cravat, again picked up the paper, reexamined it, and repeated the laugh. It was contagious. He then deliberately removed his vest, showing his one yarn suspender, took up the paper, again looked at it curiously, and again indulged in his peculiar laugh. Its effect was absolutely irresistible. The usually solemn and dignified Judge Woodson, members of the jury, and the whole audience joined in the merriment, and all this before Lincoln had spoken a single word.

"When the laughter had subsided, he apologized to the court for his seemingly rude behavior, and explained that the amount of damages claimed by the editor was at first written $1,000. He supposed the plaintiff afterward had taken a second look at the colonel's pile, and concluded that the wounds to his honor were worth an additional $9,000. The result was at once to destroy the effect of Edwards's tears, pathos, towering indignation, and high-wrought eloquence, and to render improbable a verdict for more than $1,000. Lincoln immediately and fully admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to a judgment for some amount, argued in mitigation of damages, told a funny story applicable to the peculiar nature of the case, and specially urged the jury to agree upon some amount. The verdict was for a few hundred dollars, and was entirely satisfactory to Lincoln's client."

Judge Bergen disposes of the story that has found wide acceptance that Lincoln in 1858 got one of his clients, Duff Armstrong, acquitted of murder by using a doctored almanac in court. The almanac, the judge declares, was not doctored and was just what it was represented to be, and the point Lincoln made is borne out by the almanacs (for 1857) now in historical libraries. And the judge adds:

"It is the judgment of every man who has written or spoken of Lincoln that the most pervading and dominant element of his character was his love of truth; not merely the moral avoidance of a falsehood, but truth in its most comprehensive sense; correctness and accuracy in fact, in science, in law, in business, in personal intercourse, and in every field."

A WOMAN'S NEWSPAPER IN FRANCE.

THE new Paris daily paper, *La Fronde*, edited, written, printed, and published by women for women, is attracting a good deal of attention. Of it *The Home Journal*, New York, recently said:

"To realize the importance of the present movement, it should be remembered that the women of France have hitherto refrained from joining in any organized association to attain, by steady, systematic perseverance, the degree of freedom enjoyed by their English-speaking sisters. There has been plenty of individual energy and disconnected effort—a great deal of guerilla warfare—but this is the first time that *féminisme* has been marshaled and united under one banner with one common object in view. This centralization is due to Mme. Marguerite Durand de Valfère, who at the Woman's Congress, at Brussels, was made a high commissioner, instructed with the task of collecting and classifying the most urgent needs of modern woman, and bringing them in the most effective manner before the proper authorities."

Mme. Durand, who edits *La Fronde*, was formerly an actress at the Théâtre Français, but gave up the stage to enter the "feminist" movement. Of her new enterprise she speaks as follows in an interview with a correspondent of *The Tribune*, New York:

"I hope that the present movement will not be misunderstood in America. It is not at all a revolution, as some people seem to suppose, but an evolution, which we are resolved to carry out with untiring perseverance and with that ceaseless vigilance which can be most effectively insured by a daily newspaper. It is by combined action that we shall succeed. French women have now attained an intellectual position far in advance of the degree and independence accorded them by law and custom. Public opinion is already alive to this; but the legislature in France, as in most other countries, is essentially an automatic instrument, and, like an eight-day clock, has to be wound up; otherwise it comes to a standstill. This winding up will be done by *La Fronde* whenever necessary, and the senators and deputies will not be allowed to forget that the women of France have their eyes upon them, and expect them to act."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Voodooism among Southern Negroes.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your issue of February 12 T. J. B. Neely denies that the Southern negroes believe in voodooism. I was among the negroes in our late Civil War in Louisiana, and belief in voodooism was very common. It was a frequent threat of one negro to another, "If you do that, I'll put voodoo on you." I never heard, however, of any serpent myth in connection with it. While it was difficult to get negroes to talk of it, it was manifestly connected with fetichism. Hair, blood, and feathers were most commonly connected with voodoo spells.

H. L. BOLTAND,
Chaplain in a negro regiment.

EVANSTON, ILL.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The business situation for the week, according to *Bradstreet's*, has been remarked by "aggresive strength of prices, record-breaking bank clearings, continued large exports, and a very heavy volume of business in iron and steel and kindred lines." The possibility of war with Spain still makes the market in speculative stocks nervous, and "aggressions" of the Canadian Pacific Railroad (in cutting transcontinental rates) have been the subject of protesting resolutions to Congress on the part of a number of chambers of commerce. Business failures footed up 232 as against 262 in the same week of last year. The Treasury Department has issued a circular which shows a small net decrease of $3,614,569 in the volume of currency in circulation for the month of February. The total amount of all kinds of money in circulation on March 1 was $1,726,376,659, which represents an increase of over $50,600,000 as compared with with the corresponding date last year. The circulation per capita is put by the Treasury experts, on the basis of an estimated population of 73,990,000 on March 1, at $23.33. This represents a decrease of 9 cents for the month.

Heavy Bank Clearings.—"Tho showing a decrease from January's record-breaking totals, this appears to have been the case only for the reason that February was a short month, and also because two holidays curtailed the time available for business transactions at most cities, inasmuch as the average daily clearings during the month of February were considerably larger than were those for January, and with the same number of business days the grand total would have far surpassed that of the opening month of the year. The aggregate clearings of seventy-seven cities during the month just closed amounted to $5,533,645,112, a decrease of 7 per cent. from January, but an increase over February last year 51 per cent., over February, 1896, of 35 per cent., and over February, 1894, the low-water mark in bank clearings since the panic, of 73 per cent. Compared with 1892, the heaviest February on record, there is a gain shown of more than 6 per cent. Additional features of interest are that the percentage of gain shown in February was the largest on record, even exceeding some months last fall, when gains were very heavy, and further, that only two cities out of the seventy-nine, comparing with February last year, show decreases. For two months of the calendar year clearings aggregate $11,257,225,315, an increase of 41 per cent. over last year, 59 per cent. over 1894, and nearly 5 per cent. over 1893. Bank clearings for the current week break all weekly records in a total amounting to $1,541,855,208, an increase over last week of 28 per cent., a gain over last year of 69 per cent., over 1894 of 65 per cent., over 1893 of 13 per cent., and larger than the previous heaviest week's total, that of December, 1892, by nearly 2 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, March 5.*

Large Production of Pig Iron.—"Production of pig iron is the greatest ever known, some furnaces having started in the past month, but Bessemer billets are so scarce at Chicago that some works are embarrassed, and heavy purchases at Pittsburg, including one of 25,000 tons, have stiffened the price so that Bessemer pig and local coke at Chicago are stronger than since November 1, with gray forge unchanged at Pittsburg. Foundry at the East is slightly lower, basic pig having been offered in a sharp competition at about $10, tho Southern makers in Alabama and Tennessee, excepting two, have agreed upon a plan of sales through a commission. The demand for finished products covers work far ahead in plates, structural forms, sheets in pipe since the advance in oil, and in rails with a Chicago sale for a Canada road to Alaska, but bar is weak with increasing use of steel, and tin plates are quoted at $2.85, against $4 for the same quality of foreign. Tin is stronger at 14.2 cents, and Lake copper at 11.87 cents."—*Dun's Review, March 5.*

Exports of Wheet and Corn.—"A further shrinkage in wheat exports, but a corresponding enlargement of the shipments of corn and the lower-priced cereals, is indicated this week. The total exports of wheat, flour included, from the United States and Canada aggregate 3,252,000 bushels, against 3,722,000 bushels last week, 2,075,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,407,000 bushels in 1896, and 3,272,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports amount to 5,054,694 bushels, as against 3,692,000 bushels last week, 5,255,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,775,000 bushels in 1896, and 498,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, March 5.*

Boots, Shoes, Cottons, and Woolens.—"The moderate concession made by boot and shoe manufacturers, averaging less than 2 per cent., as quotations given this week show, were largely in contracts for payment within thirty days after

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
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WEAK LUNGS.

A book by Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, gives all the latest discoveries of medical science regarding Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Catarrh, explains their differences, and points out the **curative treatment** of each form of lung disease.

Dr. Hunter is one of the oldest and most experienced lung specialists of the world, having devoted his professional life, since 1851, to the Special Study and Treatment of Lung Complaints. He was the first to discover Consumption to be a local disease of the lungs, and to show that it destroys life solely by strangling the breathing power of that organ.

He was the father of the local treatment of the lungs by antiseptic medicated air inhalations—the inventor of the first inhaling instruments ever employed for the cure of lung diseases, and the discoverer of the only known germicide which has power to kill the germs of consumption in the lungs of the patient.

His antiseptic inhalation is the only scientific treatment of lung diseases. It applies the remedies to the very seat of the disease in the only direct and common-sense way. Its success is attested by thousands whom it has saved and restored to health from these dread maladies.

A copy of Dr. Hunter's book will be sent free to all subscribers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who are interested, by addressing him at 117 West 45th Street, New York.

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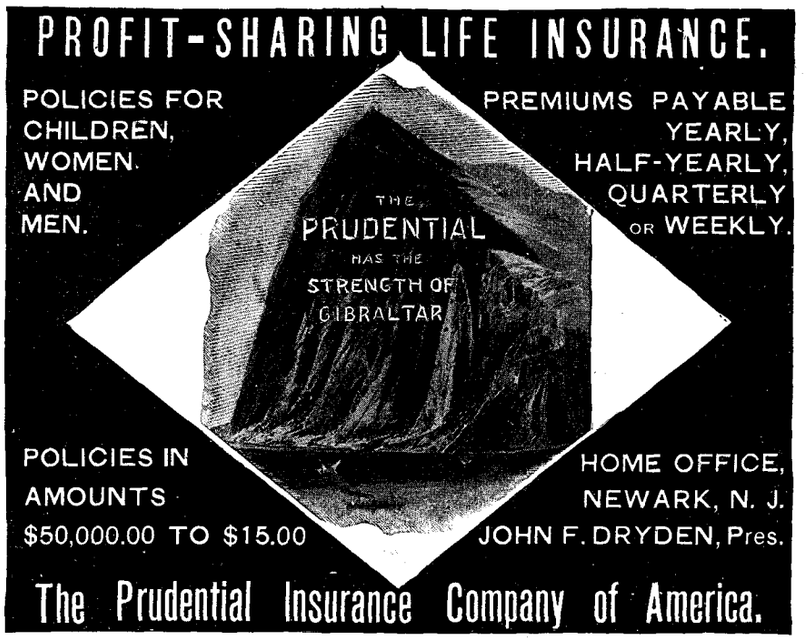
delivery, thus getting rid of a graver danger to the trade. They have secured orders far larger than at this time in any previous year, while sales in February were 11 per cent. larger than last year and 28 per cent. larger than 1892. Leather has yielded slightly, and also hides, both being yet relatively higher than boots and shoes. The strike in cotton-mills does not spread, but helps to a slightly better demand for some goods, while in woolens the business is slow in some of the finer qualities, which have been much advanced in prices, and in these and other grades as well cancellations have often exceeded reorders, indicating less distribution than was expected at the advanced prices. Wool has yielded a little, the average of 100 quotations by Coates Brothers for domestic being 20.23 cents, against 20.83 cents February 1, and while yielding is thus far mainly in inferior qualities, stocks at least three years old are pressed for sale."—*Dun's Review, March 5.*

Canadian Trade.—"Favorable trade reports come from the Dominion of Canada. Spring business is reported opening well and stimulated by reduced railroad passenger rates to leading markets. Toronto reports an increased business in dry-goods and millinery, with knitted goods higher in price. What is described as a butter famine exists there, and quotations have been marked up. Good roads make for enlarged grain deliveries and prices of wheat are lower, as are also those of hides. Cut railroad rates have helped business at Montreal. The millinery trade opened well. Trade is light in the maritime provinces, partly because of bad roads, and collections are complained of. Trade at Victoria and Vancouver reflects the Klondike activity in a considerable increase in business, with collections good at coast cities, but slow at the interior. Business failures in Canada for the week number 27, as against 45 last week, 51 in this week of 1897, 66 in 1896, and 53 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings for February aggregate $110,396,000, a gain of 44 per cent. over a year ago, while for the two-months' period of 1898 the increase is fully 36 per cent. Weekly clearings aggregate $26,420,000, a decrease from last week of 4 per cent., but a gain over last year of 53 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, March 5.*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It is safe to say if this wholesome remedy was better known by people generally, it would be a national blessing, as we are a nation of dyspeptics and nine-tenths of all diseases owe their origin to imperfect digestion and nutrition.

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All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, full-sized packages, 50 cents.

A little book on cause and cure of stomach troubles mailed free by addressing The Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Current Events.

Monday, February 28.

The Navy Department receives its **first official information from the** *Maine* **court of inquiry** in a letter from Captain Sampson; nothing definite is stated. . . . The operations of the **National Treasury for February** show **a surplus** for the first time in six years for that month. . . . It is reported from Guthrie, Okla., that **evidence** has been found **that both** the **Indians burned to death** by the mob at Mound, Indian Territory, **were innocent of the** crime with which they were charged. . . . **A 10-per-cent. reduction in wages** goes into effect in all departments of Boston Manufacturing Company's **cotton-mills,** at Waltham, Mass. . . . Congress—Senate: The **claim of Henry W. Corbett** to the vacant seat from Oregon is **rejected** by a vote of 50 to 19. House: The **sundry civil bill** is **passed** with the appropriation for the Paris Exposition stricken out; two bills providing for the increase of the navy are introduced.

Cloudy weather adds to the **difficulty in securing bodies** in the wrecked battle-ship *Maine,* at Havana. . . . **One of the men** who attempted to **assassinate King George of Greece** is **arrested.** . . . Sixty-three **passengers** of the disabled French line steamer *La Champagne* **start from Halifax** for New York by rail. . . . The **claim of Italy against Haiti has been settled** by the payment of the full amount.

Tuesday, March 1.

Secretary Long says that in his judgment the element of **Spanish** official **participation** in the *Maine* disaster has been practically **eliminated.** . . . The **War Department** decides **to abandon** the **Klondike relief** expedition. . . . **Sheriff Martin** is **a witness** for the defense in the Lattimer shooting trial at Wilkesbarre. . . . The cabin **passengers** of the steamer *La Champagne* **arrive** overland from Halifax. . . . Congress—Senate: **A resolution** providing **for the erection** in the Capitol **of a bronze tablet** to the memory of the **victims of the** *Maine* disaster is adopted. House: Consideration of the Loud bill, amending the law in relation to second-class mail matter, is begun.

The **divers succeed in entering** the after-torpedo compartment of the **wreck of the** *Maine*

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Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, New York, testifies in the *Christian Witness* that it cured him of Kidney disease after sixteen years' suffering. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood.

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in Havana harbor . . . A **hurricane** at New Caledonia **sinks a French gunboat** and does great damage to shipping. . . . An **accomplice** of Karditza, who attempted **to assassinate King George** of Greece, has been **arrested**. . . . The **Spanish cruiser** *Vizcaya* **arrives** at **Havana** and is given an enthusiastic reception.

Wednesday, March 2.

The **Navy Department decides** to send **two war-ships to Cuba** with supplies for **relief** of the reconcentrados. . . . The *Maine* **court of inquiry** holds **another session** at Key West and examines survivors of the crew of the battle-ship. . . . The Democrats gain in nine counties of this State in elections (covering eighteen counties), while the Republicans gain in two. . . . A bill providing for **reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad** is introduced in the Maryland legislature. . . Congress—The Senate debates the **"aggressions" of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.**

The **wrecking tug** *I. J. Merritt* **arrives at Havana** from New York and begins work on the wreck of the *Maine*. . . . **Senor Campossalles** is elected **president** and Señor Rosasilva vice-president **of Brazil**. . . . The **anniversary of the coronation of Pope** Leo XIII. is celebrated in Rome. . . . The **Bohemian Diet is closed** by an imperial order. . . . Prince Albert of Belgium sails on the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* from Southampton for New York.

Thursday, March 3.

Secretary Long denies reports that the *Maine* court of inquiry has indicated that the destruction of the battle-ship was caused by **an external explosion;** the unidentified body of one of the victims is buried with naval honors at Key West. . . . The presentation of **testimony for the defense** is **finished** in the **trial of Sheriff Martin** and his deputies. . . . **Skaguay** is reported to be **under martial law,** and troops are enforcing order. . . . Congress—Senate: A **resolution** providing **for an investigation of the murder of the negro postmaster** at Lake City, S. C., is **introduced** and referred to committee; the Alaska homestead bill is debated. House: The Loud bill, amending the laws relating to second-class mail matter, is laid on the table.

One body is **recovered** by divers **from** the wreck of the *Maine*. . . . An epidemic of "black blister" is reported in India. . . . The **Pope receives congratulations** upon the opening of the **twenty-first year** of his Pontificate. . . . The University of Budapest confers the degree of Doctor of Letters upon "Carmen Sylva," the Queen of Rumania.

Friday, March 4.

The *Maine* **court of inquiry sails from Key West** for Havana, where the sessions will be renewed; the court reports to Secretary Long that it **can not fix even** an approximate **date** for the presentation of its **report**. . . . Congress—Senate: The **Alaska homestead** and right of way **bill** is **passed,** with a section proposing an extension of the bonding privilege in return for concessions from Canada to the United States fishermen. House: The final conference reports on the pension and consular and diplomatic appropriations bills are adopted; a number of private bills are passed.

It is reported that **Spain** has **bought two war-ships** building in England for Brazil, and is negotiating for two more, and also large quantities of war supplies; a **war fleet** is **assembling at Cadiz** preparatory to sailing for Cuba. . . . **Japan** has **demanded of Russia** an immediate and explicit statement regarding the **continued occupation of Port Arthur**. . . . The **jubilee** anniversary of the **Italian constitution** is **celebrated** with general rejoicing in Rome and throughout Italy.

Saturday, March 5.

High officials of the Administration **say** that the present military and naval activity is **not to be regarded** as an indication **that war** is **expected**. . . . The Senate **foreign relations committee** decides to make **another attempt to secure** ratification of the **Hawaiian annexation treaty;** if beaten on a test vote a **joint resolution** will be resorted to. . . . **Postmaster-General Gary** issues a circular offering **a reward of $1,500** for the arrest and **conviction** of the **murderers** of Baker, the **negro postmaster** at Lake City, S. C. . . . The **closing arguments** are begun **in the trial of Sheriff Martin** and his deputies in Wilkesbarre, Pa. . . . The **torpedo-boat** *McKee* is **launched** at the Columbian Iron Works, in Baltimore.

The *Maine* **court** of inquiry **arrives** on the *Mangrove* **in Havana,** and **resumes the investigation**. . . . **In a duel** between Colonel Picquart and **Colonel Henry,** growing out of the Zola trial, the latter is **wounded**. . . . **Bulgaria has demanded** of the Porte an **explanation** of *the movements of* **Turkish troops** *toward the* Bulgarian frontier. . . . The **resignations of the Austrian ministers** are tendered and accepted, and the Emperor entrusts to **Count von Thun Hohenstim** the task of **forming a new Cabinet.**

Sunday, March 6.

Hugh J. Jewett, ex-president of the Erie Railroad Company, **dies** in Augusta, Ga. . . . The **occupation of White and Chilkoot Passes,** leading to the Klondike, **by Canadian** mounted **police** is **confirmed**; a Canadian collector is collecting taxes at Lindermann.

The **Spanish Government** recently intimated **a desire** that **Consul-General Lee be recalled** from Havana, and that supplies for the destitute Cubans be conveyed in merchant vessels; **the Washington Government declines** to comply with these requests. . . . **It is expected** in Havana that the **investigation by the** *Maine* **court** of inquiry will be **ended within four days**. . . . In a **duel** with swords **at Rome** Félice Carlo Cavallotti, deputy for Corte-Olona and a well-known poet and dramatist, was killed by Sigñor Macola, also a deputy and editor. . . . The **Eastern question** again assumes **a dangerous phase** owing to the **action of Japan over Port Arthur,** and **the Anglo-German loan,** against which **Russia** has **lodged** a formal **protest.**

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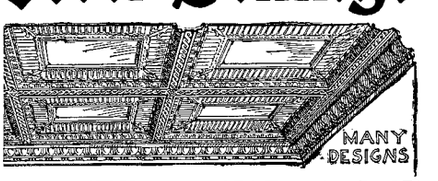

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CHESS.

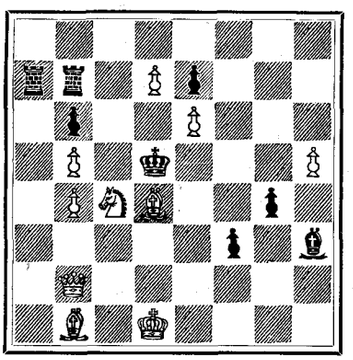
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 267.

BY J. JESPERSON.

Third Prize Italian Chess-Clubs' International Tournament.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 262.

1.	Q—R sq	2.	K—B 6	3.	Q mates
	K—K 5		Any		
1.	.....	2.	B—K 2 ch	3.	Kt—Q 4! mate
	K—B 5		K x Kt		
1.	.....	2.	Q—Q 4 ch	3.	Kt—R 5, mate
	B x Kt		K—B 3		
1.	.....	2.	Q—Q 4 ch	3.	Kt—R 7, mate
	B—Kt 2		K—B 3		

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; "Spifflicator," New York City; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; A. B. Coats, Beverly, Mass.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; the Rev. W. W. Faris, Miami, Fla.; Matt. H. Ellis, Philadelphia; E. L. Antony and R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. J. M. G., Elon, Iowa; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; N. W. G., Carbondale, Ill.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio.

Comments: "An elegant composition, tho the key is obvious"—M. W. H. "A classic"—S. "A Lemon soon squeezed"—I. W. B. "A Lemon hard to squeeze"—R. J. M. "There is something beside the key"—A. B. C. "A fine composition, but easily solved"—J. G. O'C. "A deep hole in the second move"—W. W. F. "Neat, but not perfect"—J. C. E.

No. 263.

White K on R 8.

1.	Kt—B 4	2.	R—B 2	3.	R x K P, mate
	B moves		R x R		
		2.	.....	3.	Kt—K 2, mate
			Any other		
1.	.....	2.	R—B 2	3.	R x K P, mate
	Kt—B 4		R x R		
1.	.....	2.	Kt—Q 3	3.	B—Kt 2, mate
	K P x R		Any		
1.	.....	2.	Kt—Q 3	3.	R—R 4, mate
	Kt P x R		P x Kt		

Correct solution received from M. W. H., S., I. W. B., J. G. O'C., D. S. R., C. R. O., F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.

Comments: "Exceedingly subtle. White's 2d is the hardest to find that I have ever encountered in a 3-er"—M. W. H. "One of the grandest conceptions I ever saw; the key-move is rather apparent, but the 2d move!"—S. "A handsome, artistic Valentine"—I. W. B. "The king of problems"—D. S. R. "Very fine"—J. G. O'C. "Worthy of the prize"—C. R. O. "A remarkably difficult problem"—F. S. F.

Several of our solvers got tangled by Q—K 5. The reply is R—R 5. They give as White's 2d Kt—B 4, mating with Kt—K 2; but Black's 2d is Kt P x R, stopping the mate. It is probable that the error in making the White K on R 8 a Black one accounts for the few names of those who sent correct solution.

Correct solution of 258 and 259 have been received from Ad. F. Reim, New Ulm, Minn. He says that in these problems there are many snares for the unwary. N. W. G. and T. H. Varner, Des Moines, got 260, and Matt. H. Ellis 261.

The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is: Pillsbury, 2; Showalter, 1; draws, 0.

FIRST GAME.

French Defense.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	32 R—Kt 3	K—R 3
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	33 P—R 4	P—Kt 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	34 R P x P	P x P
4 P—K 5	K Kt—Q 2	35 P x P (g)	B—Kt 4
5 P—K B 4	P—Q B 4	36 Kt—B 3	R—R 8
6 P x P	Kt—Q B 3	37 Kt x B	R x Kt
7 P—Q R 3	P—Q R 4 (a)	38 R—K R 3	R—K B 8
8 B—K 3	B x P	39 K—K 3 (h)	R—K 8 ch
9 B x B	Kt x B	40 K—B 3	R—K 5
10 Q—Kt 4	Castles	41 P—B 3	R—Kt sq
11 Castles	P—K B 4	42 P—Kt 5	R—K B sq
12 Q—B 3	Kt—K 5	43 P—Kt 6	R(K 5)x P ch
13 Kt—R 3	Q—Kt 3	44 K—K 2	R—Q Kt sq
14 R—Kt sq	Q—B 4	45 K—Q 3	R—Kt 2
15 P-KKt4(b)	Kt x Kt	46 R—R 2	P—Kt 4
16 Q x Kt	Q x Q	47 P x P	K x P
17 P x Q	P x P	48 R-Q Kt sq	P—R 5
18 R x Kt P	Kt—K 2	49 R-KKt2ch	K—B 4
19 B—Q 3	B—Q 2	50 R-K sq (i)	R x P
20 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—B 4	51 R—Kt 8	R—K B 6 ch
21 QR-Ktsq(c)	P—K Kt 3	52 K—Q 4	R—B 3
22 B x Kt	R x B	53 R-K B8 ch	K—Kt 5
23 R—R 4	P—R 4	54 R-K Kt sq ch	R—Kt 6
24 Kt-B 3 (d)	K—R 2	55 R-Kt 8 ch	K—B 6
25 R-Q sq (e)	R—Q B sq	56 K—Q 3	K—B 7 ch
26 K—Q 2	R—B 5	57 R(Ktsq)xRP	x R
27 Kt—Q 4	R—K B 2	58 R—B 8 ch	K—Kt 8
28 R—Q Kt sq (f)	P—Q Kt 4	59 R—B 6	P—Kt 7
29 Kt—K 2	R—K B sq	60 K—K 2	R x P
30 R—R 3	R—Q Kt sq	61 R x P	K—R 7 (k)
31 R—Q 3	R—R 5	62 Resigns.	

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) Had Black played B x P, or Kt x B P then P—Q Kt 4 and eventually P—Q Kt 5 would have followed, somewhat compromising the Queen's wing. The text-move prevents this.

(b) He might have delayed this move and played Kt—R 4 or Kt—Q Kt 5 first, so as to avoid the doubling of the Q B P. However, White will obtain a King's side attack.

(c) A powerful move, which threatens Kt x R P, followed by R x P ch and R x B, with a winning game. Black is obliged to weaken his King's side by moving P—K Kt 3.

(d) More promising was P—Q B 4, followed by Kt—K 4 should Black capture the Pawn. White then threatens R x P ch, as well as Kt—B 6 ch or Kt—Q 6 and Kt x Kt P.

(e) Inferior play, which endangers the game. White should have moved Kt—Q 4. Black then had no other reply but R—B sq, for if R—B 2, White continues P—B 5, followed eventually by P—K 6.

(f) P—B 5 could not be played now, for K P x P would be the reply; if then P—K 6, Black plays B x P.

(g) Which enables Black to continue B—Kt 4, obtaining the superior game. White should have played R x P or R—Q 4, both resulting in an even game.

(h) Better perhaps was R (Kt 3)—K B 3, giving up the Q Kt P. Black then would have the preferable position, yet he had hardly any winning chances.

(i) The text-move in connection with R—Kt 8 gives White a chance to bring both Rooks in action, which, however, does not prove satisfactory, as Black's correct continuation shows.

(k) After this move White surrenders. He cannot stop the K Kt P.

Chess-Publications.

Nearly every week we receive inquiries concerning Chess-literature. We have received from E. B. Escott, Sheboygan, Wis., a catalog which is very complete, and he writes us that he will send the catalog to any one who may desire it.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FORTY-NINTH GAME.

King's Bishop's Gambit.

W. R. VAN DE GRIFT, Lima, Ohio. *White.*	THE REV. A. TAYLOR, FairHaven, Vt. *Black.*	W. R. VAN DE GRIFT. *White.*	THE REV. A. TAYLOR. *Black*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	27 K—B 2	P—Kt 5 (k)
2 P—K B 4	P x P	28 Q—R 5 ch	P—Kt 4
3 B—B 4	Q—R 5 ch	29 Q—B 7 ch	K—Kt 5
4 K—B sq	P—Q 4	30 R—Q Kt sq ch	K—R 5
5 B x P	P—K Kt 4	31 Q x P	P x K B P
6 Q—B 3 (a)	P—Q B 3 (b)	32 Q x P(B3)	Q x P ch
7 Q-QB3(c)	P—K B 3	33 K—B sq	R—K Kt sq
8 B x Kt	R x B	34 Q-Q sq ch	K—R 4
9 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2	35 Q-K sq ch	K—Kt 3
10 Q-QKt3(d)	R—Kt 2	36 Q-B2ch (l)	Q x Q
11 P—B 4	P—Q B 4	37 K x Q	K—B 4
12 P—Q 5	Kt—Kt 3 (e)	38 P x P	P x P
13 Q—Q 3	B—Kt 5	39 K—B 3	P—B 4
14 Kt—Q B 3	B—Q 3 (f)	40 P x P (m)	K x P
15 B—Q 2	P—Q R 3	41 R x P ch	K—Q 3
16 B—K sq	Q—R 4	42 K—B 4	R—Kt 7
17 B—B 2	R—K 2 (g)	43 R—R 5	P—R 4
18 P—Kt 4	P x P (h)	44 R—R 6 ch	K—K 2
19 B x Kt	B—K 4	45 P—R 4	P—R 5
20 B—B 5	B x Kt	46 P—R 5	P—R 6
21 B x R	K x B	47 R—K R 6	P—R 7
22 R—B sq	K—Q 3	48 P—R 6	R—R 7
23 R x B (i)	P x R	49 P—R 7	R x P
24 Q x P	K—B 4	50 R x P	R—R 8
25 Kt—B 3 (j)	B x Kt	Drawn.	
26 P x B	Q—R 6 ch		

Notes by One of the Judges, and Mr. Van De Grift.

(a) A move which should have resulted disastrously for White. P—Q 4, Kt—Q B 3, or Kt—K B 3 was far superior.—Mr. V.

Kt—K B 3 is the move.

(b) Kt—K B 3, followed by B—Kt 2, was stronger every way.—Mr. V.

(c) A lost move, giving White a cramped position.—Mr. V.

(d) This can hardly be called Chess. There is nothing whatever accomplished by this move. Black should not have cut off his B by Kt—Q 2. At that point he should have forced the fight, with all the chances of a win in his favor. So long as White delayed the development of his minor pieces, and got rid of his splendid K B, Black had every encouragement to go in and win.

(e) When we read (12) P—Q 5 we said: "Now, Black has him by Kt—K 4"; but he takes his Kt out of the fight.

(f) The best move on the board.

(g) The sooner he got his Kt on K 4 the better.

(h) Kt—Q 2, followed by Kt—K 4, is much stronger.—Mr. V.

(i) No necessity to give up the exchange. P—R 3 is good enough.

(j) If there is a worse move on the board it is hard to find. Why not P—K R 3?

(k) P—K R 4 first, or, P—Q R 4. He ought to get his R into play.

(l) The only way to keep Black from winning.—Mr. V.

(m) White is evidently satisfied with a Draw. Possibly there is nothing else in it, but most folks would have tried R—B sq ch first, then R—Q sq ch, for Black must play K—Q 5.

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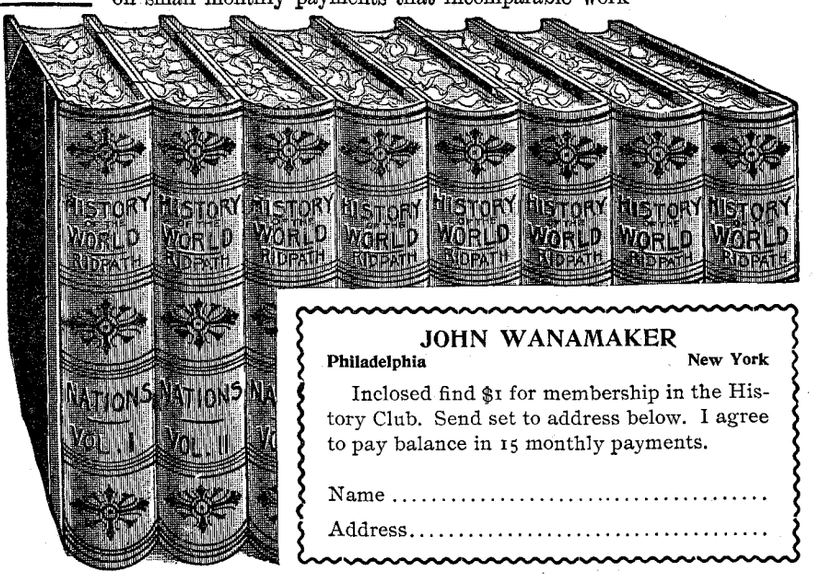

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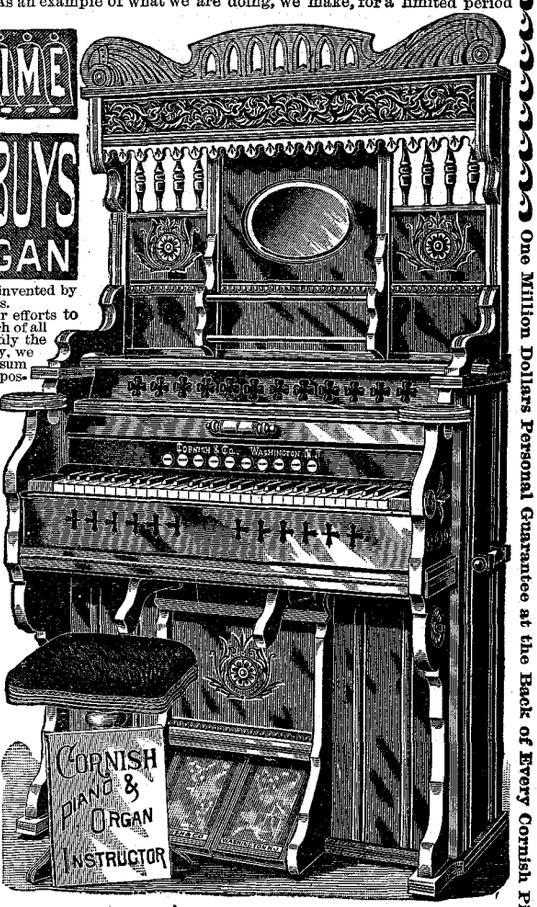

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